

Youth and Family Indicators Report



PRESENTED BY



**Chesterfield County
Youth Planning and Development**

2014



For six consecutive times, Chesterfield County was named one of the 100 Best Communities for Young People by America's Promise Alliance, the nation's largest partnership providing supports to young people. Winning communities were recognized for their commitment to provide healthful, safe and caring environments for youths.

Chesterfield County was selected because of the community's philosophy that collaboration is the key to helping children succeed and because of the wide array of services and resources available for the community's youths and families.

Although the organization no longer offers community awards, Chesterfield County continues to be a great community for youths.

America's Promise, which was founded by Gen. Colin Powell, is a broad-based alliance whose members work together to promote the well-being of children and youths. For more information, visit americaspromise.org.



Providing a FIRST CHOICE community
through excellence in public service

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics relating to the status of youths and families in Chesterfield County for multiple years to help identify trends. Many of the indicators in this report follow the Communities That Care model for assessing risk in community, family and school environments.

The purpose of this report is to present data about youths and families, but not to analyze it. Charts are included to give a quick visual of the trends. The data presented in this report is the most current data available at this time.

This report is designed to highlight the status of children and families in Chesterfield County for greater community awareness. Both the private and public sectors are encouraged to use this information to help determine priorities for action and to develop programs that prevent or reduce unwanted outcomes for Chesterfield County children and youths.

We thank the Chesterfield County and Virginia agencies that provided the statistics contained in this report.

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions for additional indicators to be included in this report, contact the Chesterfield County Youth Planning and Development Department at P.O. Box 40, Chesterfield, VA 23832, 804-796-7100, or youthservices@chesterfield.gov.

Quick Reference—Data Highlights

The following are some selected highlights of information contained in the Youth and Family Indicators report. Detailed data, graphs and additional explanations are included in the body of the report.

Demographic Indicators

- ◆ Chesterfield County population growth rate 0.3 percent in 2012 and 1.0 percent in 2013.
- ◆ The Hispanic population continued to increase from 2.9 percent in 2000 to 7.2 percent in 2010.

School Demographic Indicators

- ◆ The total number of students enrolled in Chesterfield County Public increased for the first time in three years. 2013 enrollment is up 327 students from 2012 enrollment.
- ◆ The total number of students enrolled in English for Speakers of Other Languages programs increased by 19 percent between 2012 and 2013. There were 591 more students enrolled in the English for Speakers of Other Languages program in 2013 than 2012.

Family and Child Poverty Indicators

- ◆ The average monthly caseload for the Medicaid program increased 15 percent between 2012 and 2013.
- ◆ The average monthly caseload for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly food stamps), increased by more than 100 percent between 2009 and 2013.
- ◆ The average monthly caseload for the Woman, Infant and Children program decreased by nearly 10 percent between 2012 and 2013.

School-Related Indicators

- ◆ The SOL tests students took in 2013-14 were so different from previous years that it is not possible to make comparisons with previous scores.
- ◆ The number of students who dropped out of Chesterfield County Public Schools has decreased significantly from 2008 to 2012, from 2.67 percent to .61 percent.

Child and Youth Health Indicators

- ◆ The Chesterfield County 2012 infant mortality rate of 6.5 was a 17 percent decrease from 2012 and 3 percent higher than Virginia infant mortality rate of 6.3.
- ◆ The Chesterfield County teen pregnancy rate of 12.3 per 1000 is significantly below Virginia's rate of 16.7.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (ATOD) Indicators

- ◆ 2014 survey results showed that most of the Chesterfield County youths surveyed did not smoke (93 percent), drink alcohol (75 percent) or use marijuana (86 percent) within the 30 days prior to taking the survey. This reflects improvement in all areas except marijuana use, which remained unchanged.
- ◆ Although the percentages of youths who drank decreased from 29 percent in 2010 to 25 percent in 2014, the percentages of 10th- and 12th-grade youths who drank alcohol within the 30 days prior to the survey were above the national norms.
- ◆ Reported marijuana use (14 percent) is almost double reported tobacco use (6 percent).
- ◆ In 2014, inhalant use showed a continued decline. The most significant decrease was at the eighth-grade level where reported use decreased from 5.5 percent in 2012 to 2.5 percent in 2014, just slightly above the national average of 2.3 percent.
- ◆ Use of narcotics without a prescription decreased at all levels surveyed. Usage by 12th-graders is still 18 percent higher than the national average.
- ◆ Although use of prescription stimulants without a prescription decreased 23 percent in 2014, use at each grade level exceeds the national average.
- ◆ In 2014, the percentage of teens reporting high protection increased slightly from 60 to 61 percent, higher than the Bach-Harrison norm of 56 percent.
- ◆ In 2014, the percentage of teens reporting high risk decreased slightly from 51 to 47 percent, but remained higher than the Bach-Harrison norm of 44 percent.

Juvenile Delinquency Indicators

- ◆ Juvenile violations decreased by 23 percent from 2012 to 2013.
- ◆ Larcenies and assaults represented approximately 40 percent of all juvenile charges.
- ◆ The rate of juvenile detention admissions increased 35 percent in 2012. Chesterfield began assisting Richmond on April 2012 after the temporary closing of their juvenile detention facility. Richmond youths account for 452 admissions.

Family Violence and Conflict

- ◆ Number of complaints assigned to investigation or family assessment decreased 28 percent from 2009 to 2013.

Demographic Indicators

According to the 2010 census, Chesterfield County is the most populous jurisdiction in the Richmond metropolitan area, as well as the third largest county and fourth largest jurisdiction in Virginia.

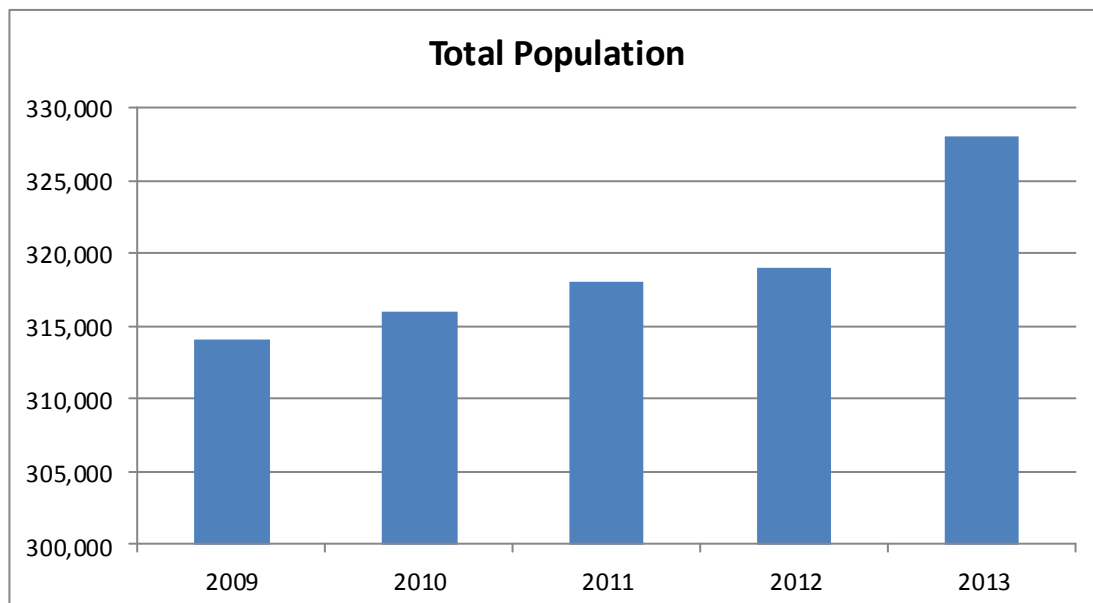
The 2010 Census shows the median age of Chesterfield's population increased to 36.3 years, compared to 35.7 years in 2000. This is consistent with the national trend of an aging population. At the same time, the county continued to have a much higher percentage of people under age 18 compared to all of Virginia—26 percent compared to 23 percent.

Chesterfield County continued to become more racially diverse. Between 2000 and 2010, the county's minority population increased by 66 percent. In 2010, minorities made up about 32 percent of the county's population, compared to about 23 percent in 2000. To allow people to indicate more than one race, a multiple-races category was added in 2000.

Chesterfield County Population Data

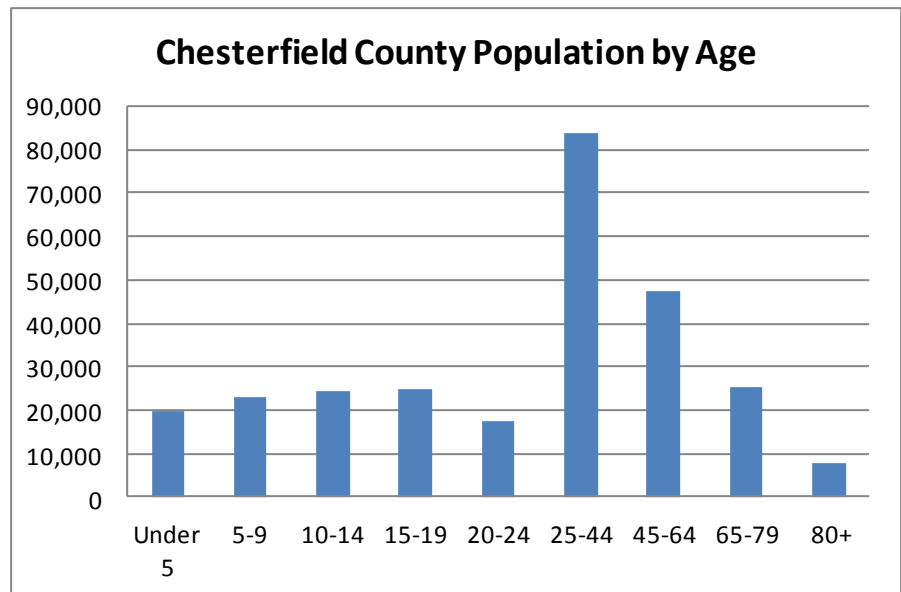
	Total Population	Total Increase	Growth Rate
2009	314,000	7,000	1.0%
2010	316,000	5,000	0.7%
2011	318,000	2,000	0.7%
2012	319,000	1,000	0.3%
2013	328,000	9,000	1.0%

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department estimates



Chesterfield County Population by Age Category

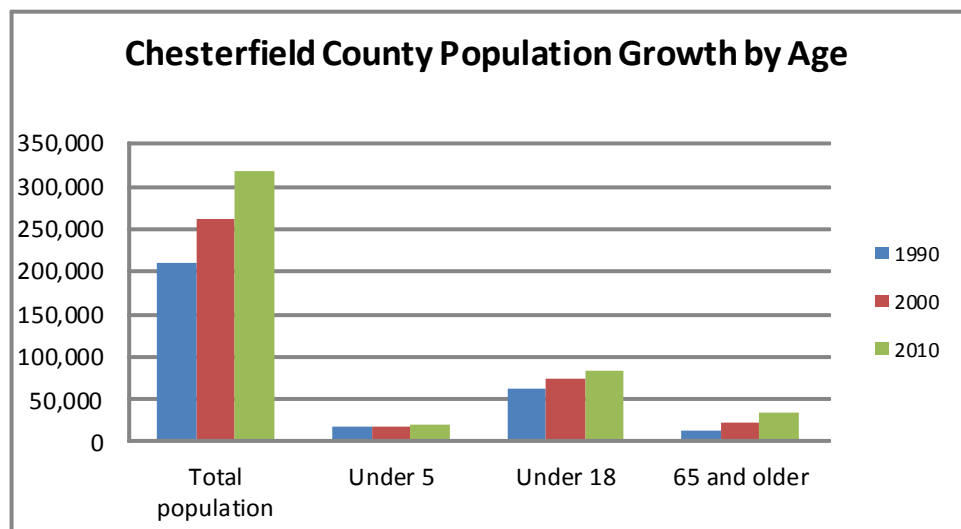
Chesterfield County Population by Age	
Under 5	19,897
5-9	22,791
10-14	24,195
15-19	24,886
20-24	17,509
25-44	83,917
45-64	47,404
65-79	25,188
80+	7,690
Median age	37.6
2010 Total population	316,236



Source: factfinder.census.gov

Chesterfield County Population Growth by Age				
	1990	2000	2010	Percent of population in 2010
Total population	209,274	259,903	316,236	100%
Under 5	16,834	17,513	19,897	6.3%
Under 18	60,935	73,454	82,515	26.1%
65 and older	12,815	21,009	32,878	10.4%
Median age	31.9	35.7	37.6	

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and factfinder.census.gov

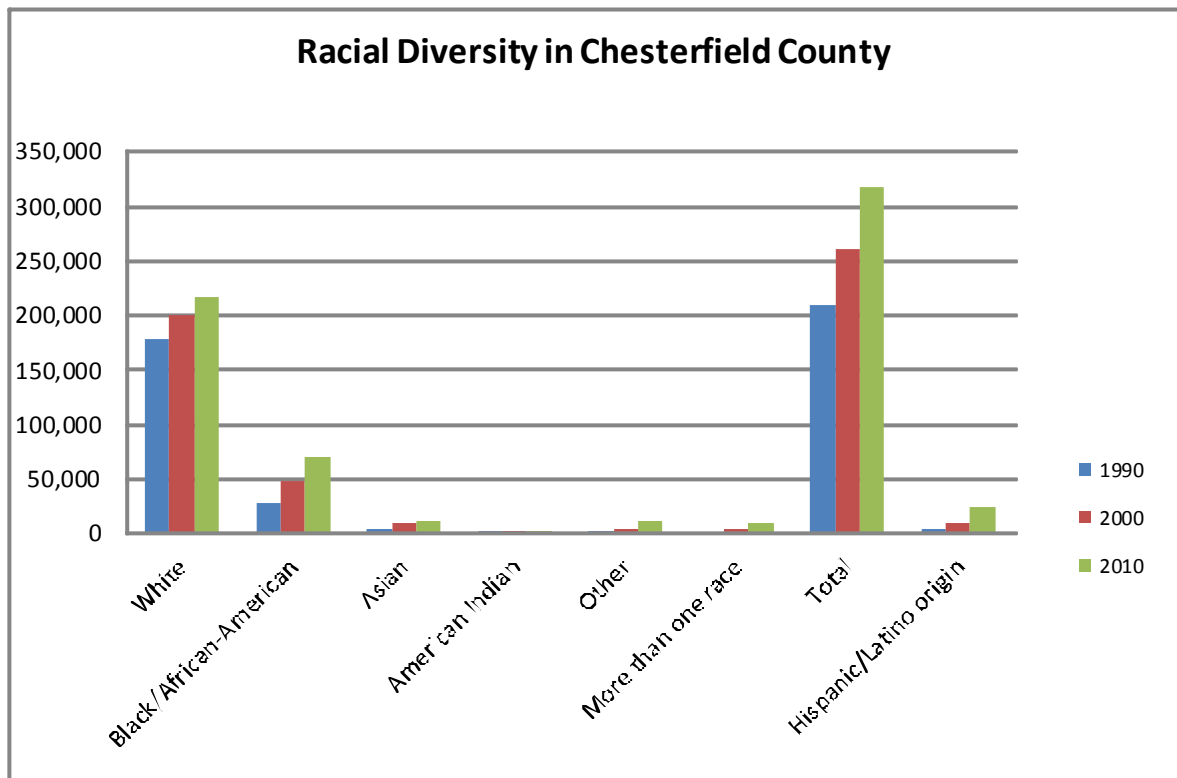


Chesterfield County Racial Diversity

Chesterfield County Racial Diversity				
	1990	2000	2010	Percentage of population in 2010
White	177,067	199,447	215,954	68.3%
Black/African-American	27,196	46,195	69,412	21.6%
Asian	3,738	8,545	10,294	3.3%
American Indian	487	851	1,210	0.4%
Other	786	3,472	11,003	3.5%
More than one race		3,672	8,363	2.6%
Total	209,274	259,903	316,236	100%
Hispanic/Latino origin	2,511	7,617	22,864	7.2%

Hispanic/Latino individuals may be of any race. Therefore, the Hispanic population count is included as a separate item from the total.

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and factfinder.census.gov

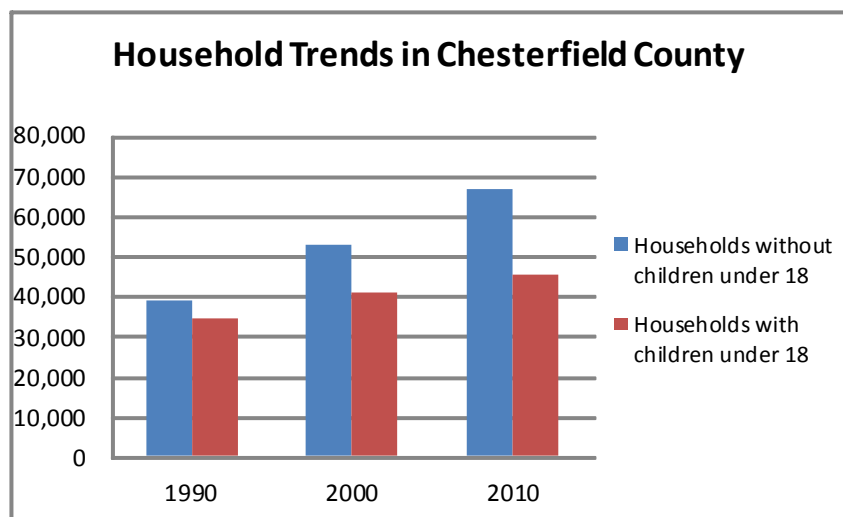


Household Trends in Chesterfield County

Household Trends in Chesterfield County			
Family type	1990	2000	2010
Households without children under 18	38,911	52,895	66,698
Households with children under 18	34,530	40,877	45,515

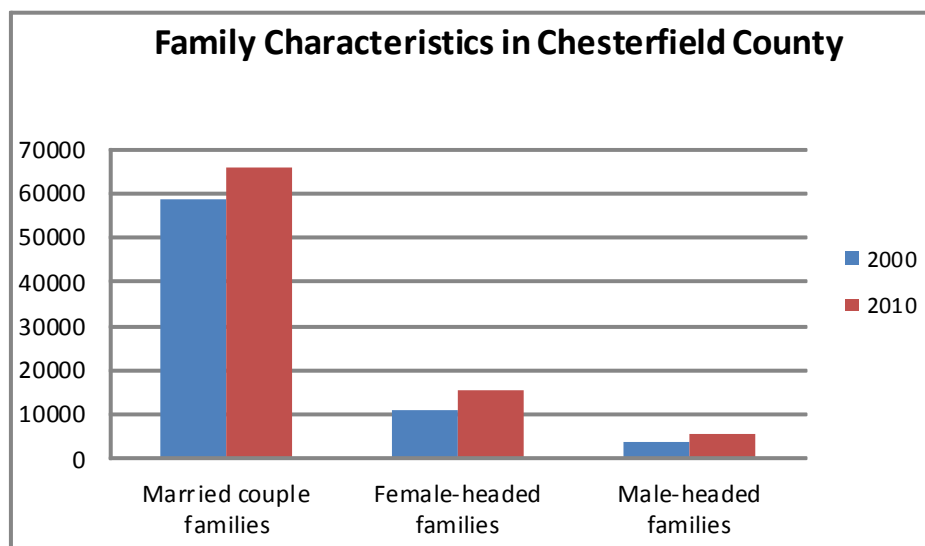
Source: U. S. Census

The 1990 Census was the first time that it was reported that there were more households in Chesterfield County without children than households with children. This trend continued in 2000 and 2010. Households without children increased at two times the rate of households with children.



Family Characteristics in Chesterfield County			
Family type	2000	2010	Percent Change
Married couple families	58,363	65,861	13.0%
Female-headed families	10,479	15,232	45.0%
Male-headed families	3,297	5,144	56.0%
Total	72,139	86,237	20.0%

Source: U. S. Census



School Demographic Indicators

During 2013-14, approximately 59,186 students attended Chesterfield County's 62 public schools. Public school enrollment increased for the first time in the past two years by 327 students. Elementary and high school enrollment increased; whereas middle school enrollment decreased.

Schools continued to become more diverse. The white and African American student populations decreased slightly; whereas, the Hispanic/Latino student population showed a slight increase. White population in schools is 54.31 percent, black and Latino are 37.8 percent and American Indian, Asian, Native American and two or more races account for 8.9 percent.

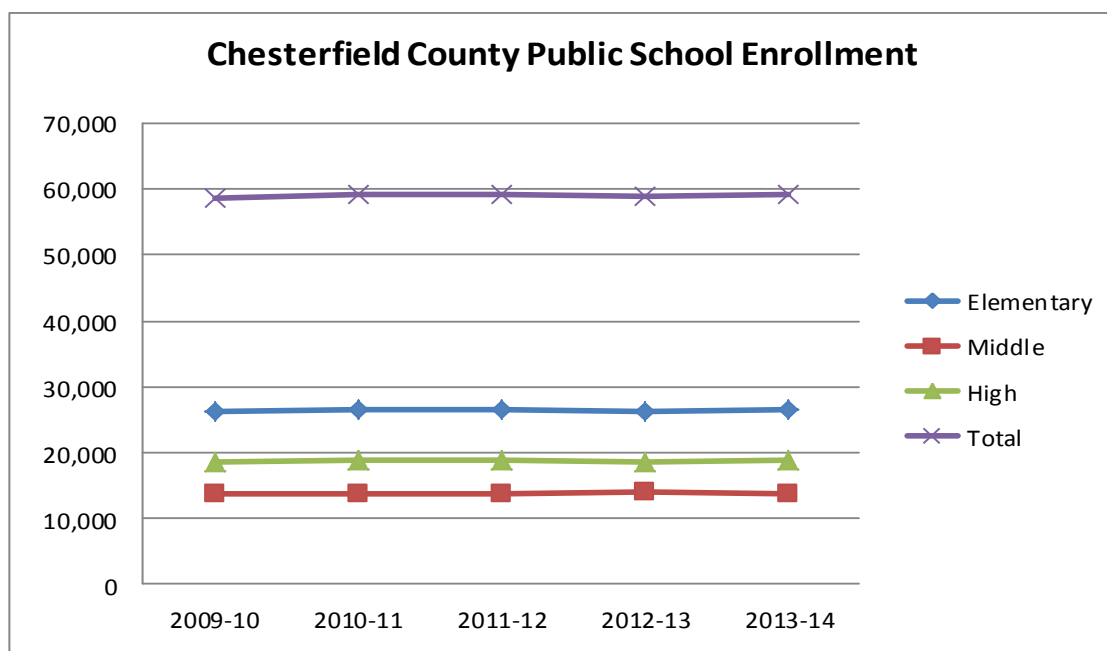
The total number of students enrolled in English for Speakers of Other Languages programs increased by 19 percent between 2012 and 2013. There were 591 more students enrolled in the English for Speakers of Other Languages program in 2013 than 2012.

Chesterfield County Public School Enrollment

(as of Sept. 30 of each school year)

Chesterfield County Public School Enrollment					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Elementary	26,209	26,588	26,514	26,270	26,508
Middle	13,662	13,781	13,858	13,945	13,886
High	18,681	18,874	18,828	18,644	18,792
Total	58,552	59,243	59,200	58,859	59,186

Source: Virginia Department of Education—Fall Membership

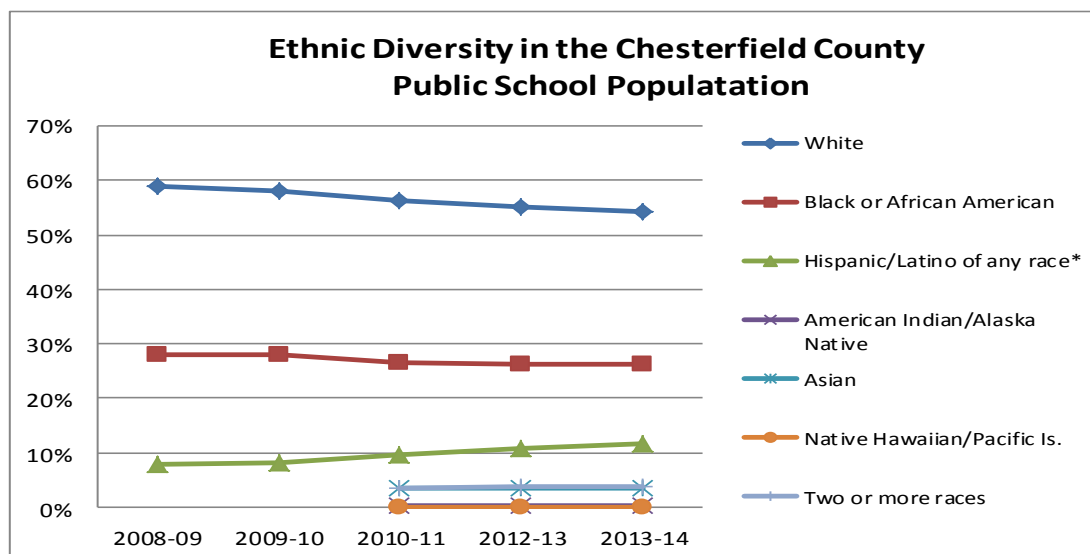


Ethnic Diversity in the Chesterfield County Public School Population

(as of Sept. 30 of each school year)

Ethnic Diversity in the Chesterfield County School Population					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
White	59.0%	58.0%	56.4%	55.2%	54.3%
Black or African American	28.0%	28.0%	26.6%	26.3%	26.3%
Hispanic/Latino of any race*	7.8%	8.3%	9.5%	10.8%	11.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native			0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian			3.5%	3.6%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Is.			0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Two or more races			3.5%	3.8%	4.0%
Other	4.8%	4.7%			

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



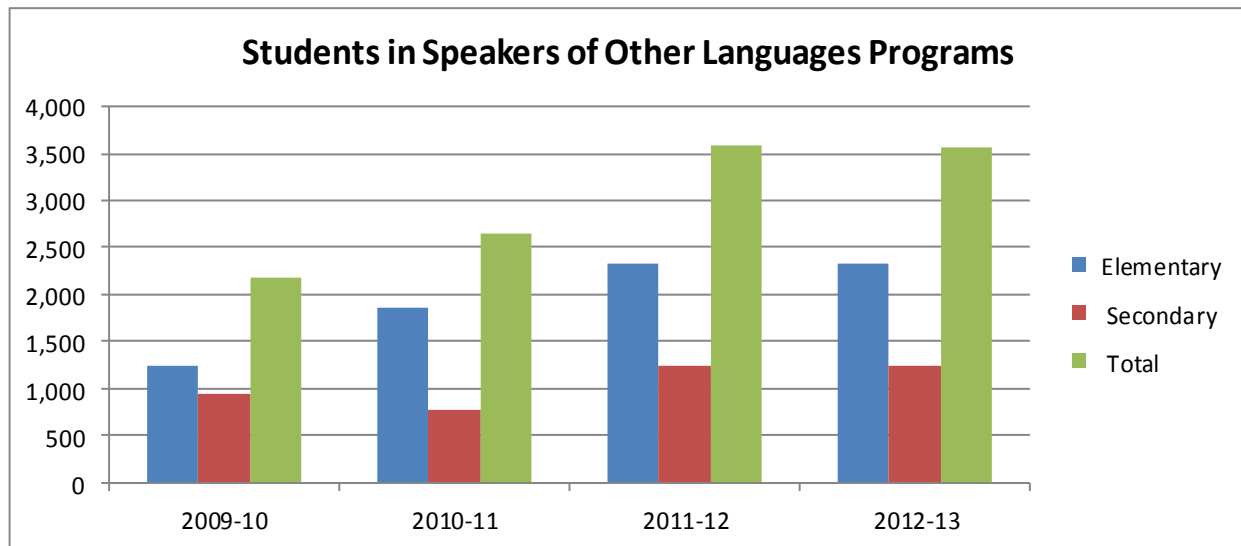
Students in English for Speakers of Other Languages Programs

(as of Sept. 23 of each school year)

Students in ESOL Programs in Chesterfield County School Population					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Elementary	1,233	1,864	2,330	2,331	2,911
Secondary	940	775	1,248	1,232	1,333
Total	2,173	2,639	3,578	3,563	4,244

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

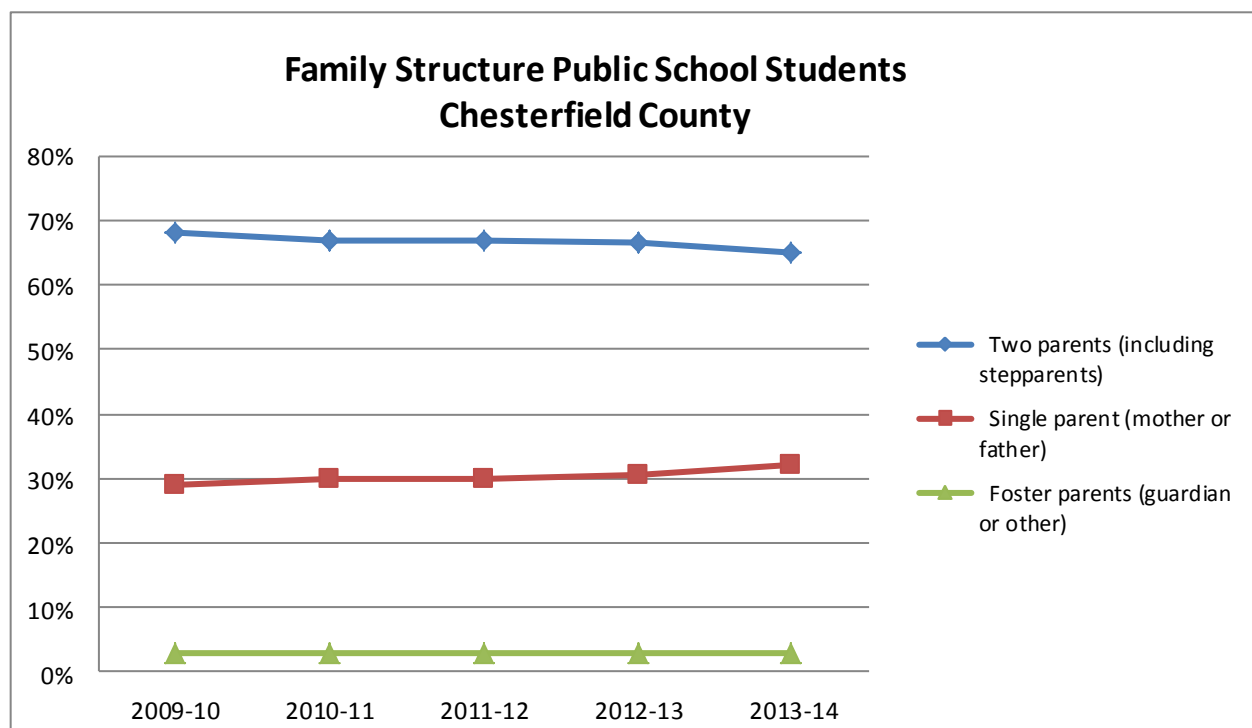
*To better reflect service levels, 2011-12 data includes English language learners who are served by the ESOL department, learners who receive direct services and learners who are monitored for continued academic success. Because of changes in data reporting to the Virginia Department of Education, kindergarten students began being included 2010-11.



Family Structures for Public School Students Chesterfield County

Family Structure for Public School Students Chesterfield County					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Two parents (including stepparents)	68%	67%	67%	67%	65%
Single parent (mother or father)	29%	30%	30%	30%	32%
Foster parents (guardian or other)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



Family and Child Poverty Indicators

Children who live in poverty are at risk for a variety of difficulties, including health-related problems, school failure and delinquency. The indicators in this section provide information on economic need in Chesterfield County.

The average monthly caseload has increased for both Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, (formerly known as food stamps). The average monthly caseload for SNAP has more that doubled in the past five years. The average monthly enrollment for Women, Infants and Children, or WIC, a nutritional program for low-income women, decreased slightly. The number of students eligible for free lunches has increased in the past five years.

Households with Income Below Poverty Level Chesterfield County

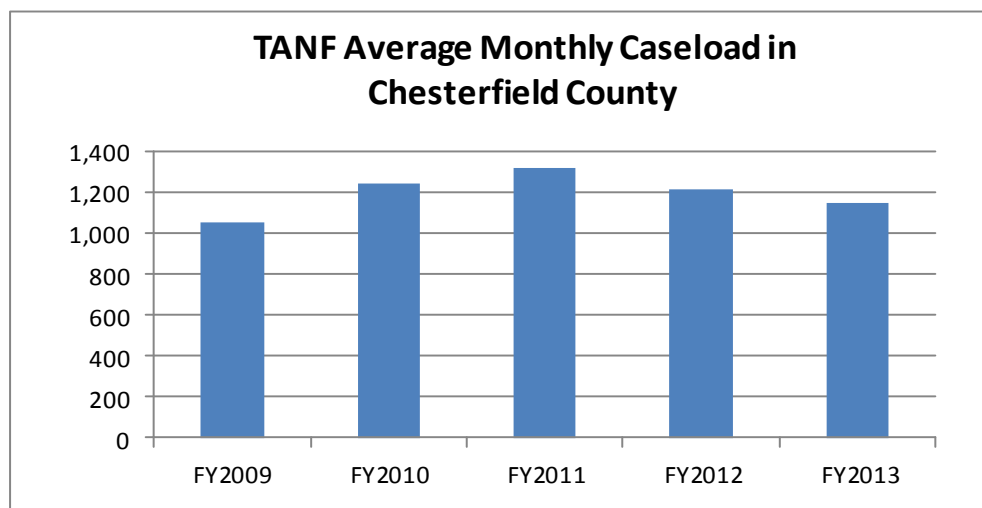
Chesterfield County Households with Income Below Poverty Level		
	2000	2010
Total households with children	40,877	45,515
Percentage of families with income below poverty level	3.3%	4.1%
Female-headed families with income below poverty level	14.2%	14.2%
Under-18 poverty rate		8.3%

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and factfinder.census.gov

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Average monthly caseload	1,053	1,243	1,320	1,213	1,154

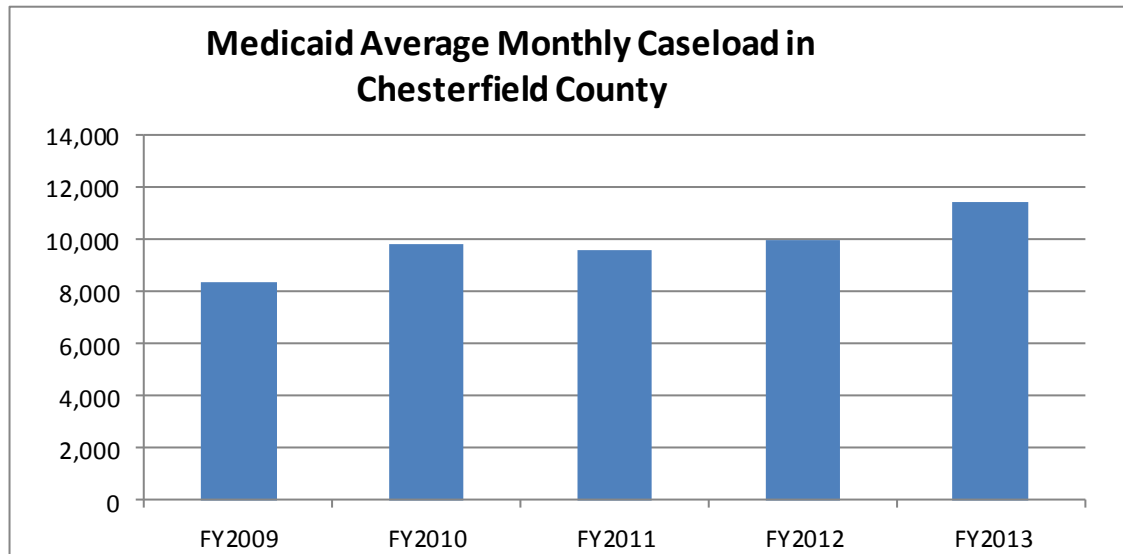
Source: Chesterfield –Colonial Heights Department of Social Services



Medicaid

Medicaid Average Monthly Caseload in Chesterfield County					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Average monthly caseload	8,358	9,788	9,567	9,974	11,475

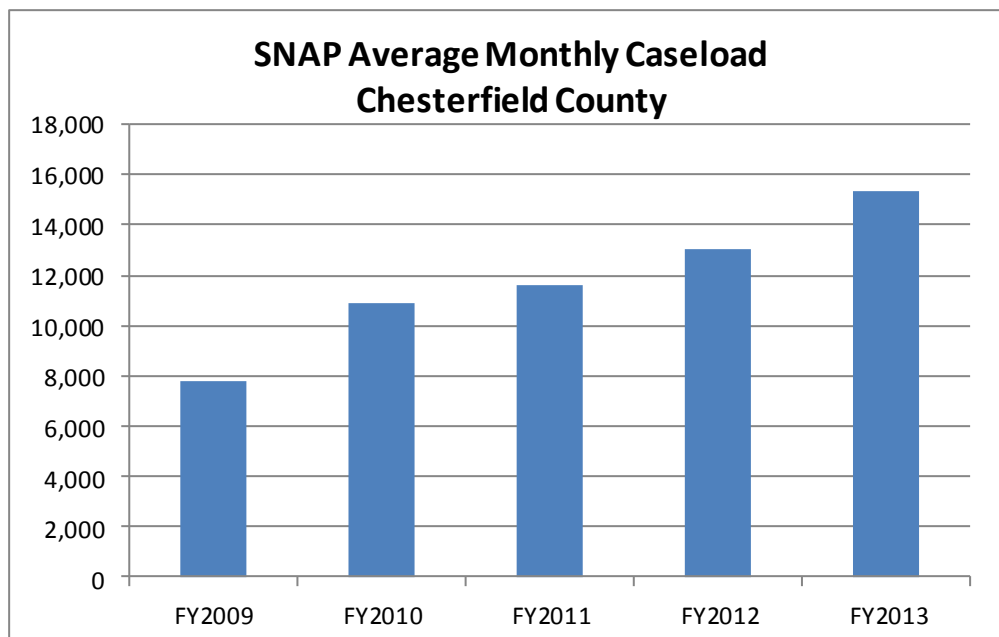
Source: Chesterfield - Colonial Heights Department of Social Services



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP Average Monthly Caseload in Chesterfield County					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Average monthly caseload	7,817	10,848	11,640	13,009	15,367

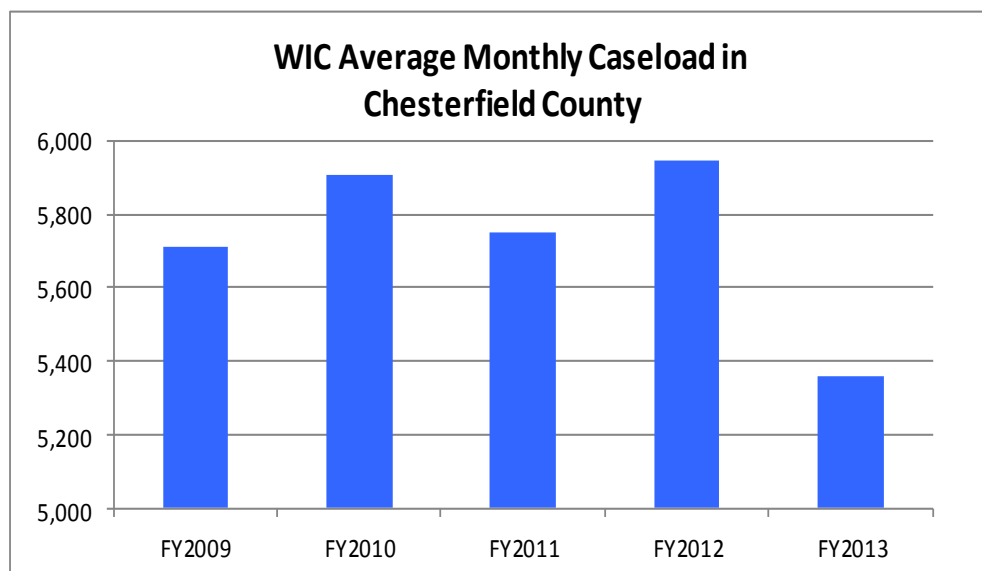
Source: Chesterfield County Department of Health



Women, Infants and Children Average Monthly Caseload

WIC Average Monthly Caseload in Chesterfield County					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Average monthly caseload	5,709	5,909	5,749	5,947	5,362

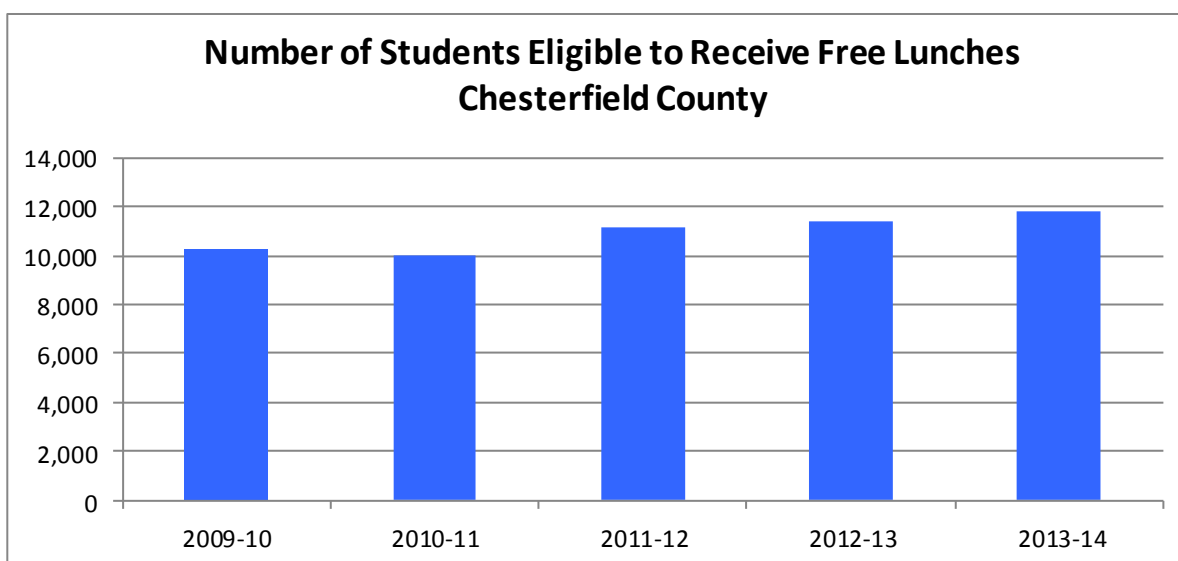
Source: Chesterfield County Department of Health



Chesterfield County Public Schools, Free Lunches*

Chesterfield County Public Schools Free Lunches					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Number of students eligible to receive free lunches	10,230	10,017	11,167	11,418	11,844

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



*The numbers reflect students in elementary schools, middle schools and Chesterfield Community High School. With the exception of Chesterfield Community High School, the Federal School Meal program is not available in Chesterfield County high schools.



School-Related Indicators

As of Oct. 1, 2012, 59,186 students were attending one of Chesterfield County's 62 public schools. The following indicators provide information about academic success and students who are at risk of not succeeding in school, have dropped out of school or have been involved in school disciplinary actions.

Standards of Learning (SOL)

Chesterfield County Public Schools remains committed to preparing every student for a successful future. This includes monitoring academic growth through a variety of assessments, including state-mandated Standards of Learning tests. Test scores are just one indicator of how well a child is doing in school, so consider these scores along with all other available information about a student or a school.

The Virginia Department of Education is in the process of revising SOL tests to raise standards and promote college and career readiness. Two years ago, math SOL tests were revised. And last year, SOL tests in reading, writing and science were revamped to become much more challenging than previous tests. The SOL tests that students took this year are so different from previous years that it is not possible to accurately compare this year's scores to previous scores. The new tests include technology-enhanced items that require students to demonstrate critical thinking and problem solving as well as content knowledge.

Recently retired Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction Patricia Wright predicted declines in student pass rates of up to 18 percentage points in school systems across the state. However, she stressed that decreasing pass rates are a sign that the state is expecting more, not that students are learning less. Information to help parents understand SOL changes is available on the website of the Virginia Department of Education: www.doe.virginia.gov/testing/index.shtml.

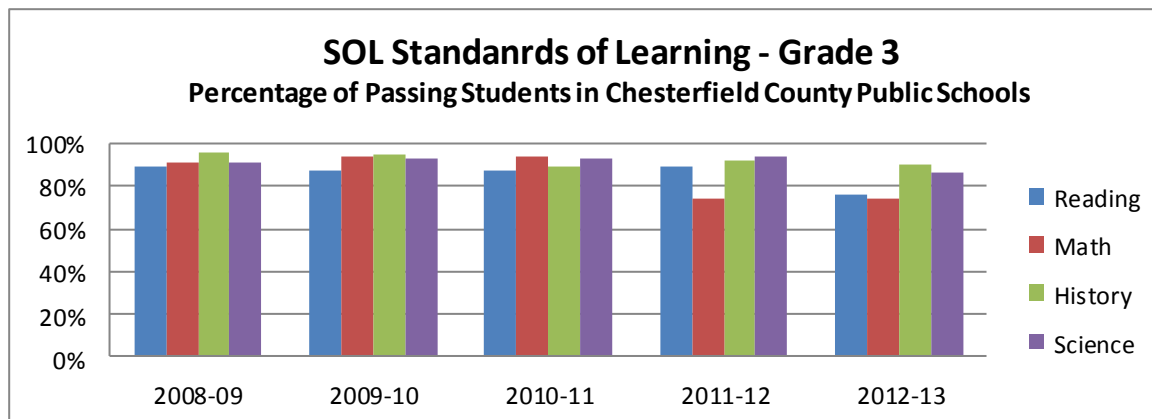
Chesterfield County Public Schools continues to be proactive in preparing for higher expectations. Blended learning and project-based learning initiatives are helping students learn to think and solve problems as they master the curriculum. The school division's strategic plan, the Design for Excellence 2020, employs a variety of strategies to help students develop the skills and knowledge needed to succeed now and in the future.

Parents have high expectations for their children, and Chesterfield County Public Schools has high expectations for all children. The school system will continue to work with the state to provide students, staff members and schools the resources necessary to succeed.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Percentage of Passing Students Chesterfield County Public Schools

SOL Percentage of Passing Students - Chesterfield County - GRADE 3					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Reading	89%	87%	87%	89%	76%
Math	91%	94%	94%	74%	74%
History	96%	95%	89%	92%	90%
Science	91%	93%	93%	94%	86%

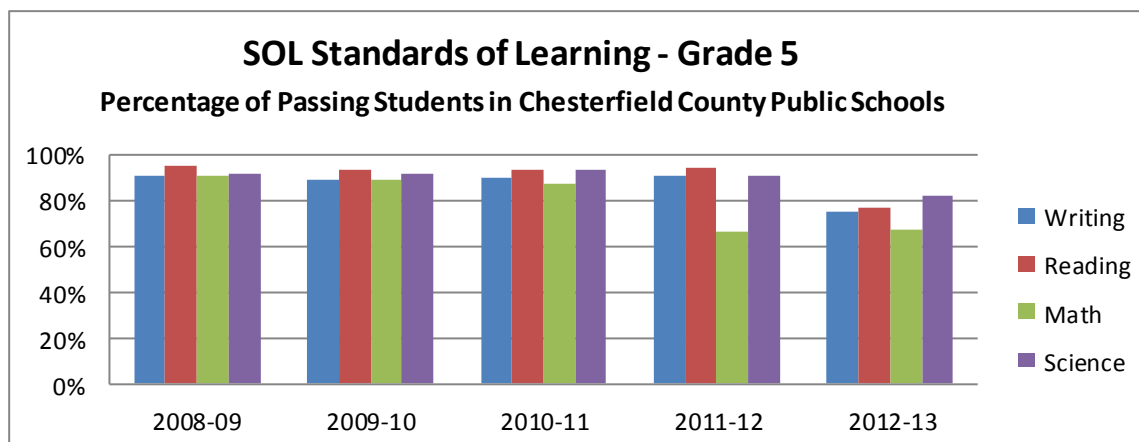
Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)



Third-graders do not take separate writing and reading tests. They take one or more comprehensive English tests.

SOL Percentage of Passing Students - Chesterfield County - GRADE 5					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Writing	91%	89%	90%	91%	75%
Reading	95%	93%	93%	94%	77%
Math	91%	89%	87%	66%	67%
Science	92%	92%	93%	91%	82%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)

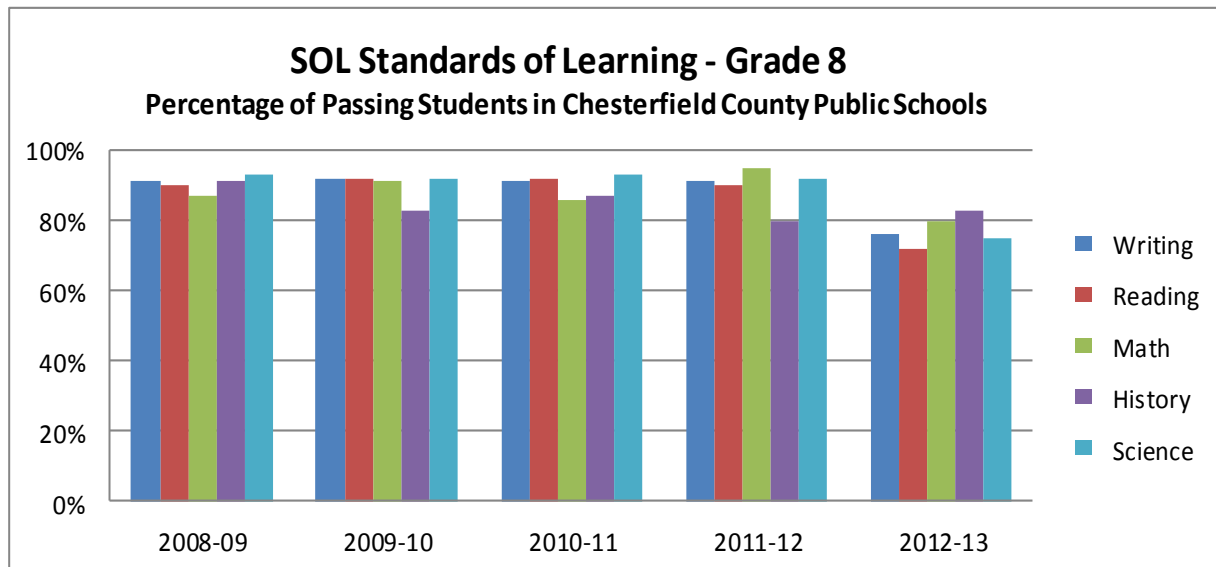


Chesterfield County Public Schools does not administer state assessments in history to fifth-grade students. The district elects to administer the Virginia Studies SOL testing in grade 4.

Standards of Learning (SOL) Percentage of Passing Students

SOL Percentage of Passing Students Chesterfield County Public Schools - GRADE 8					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Writing	91%	92%	91%	91%	76%
Reading	90%	92%	92%	90%	72%
Math	87%	91%	86%	95%	80%
History	91%	83%	87%	80%	83%
Science	93%	92%	93%	92%	75%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)



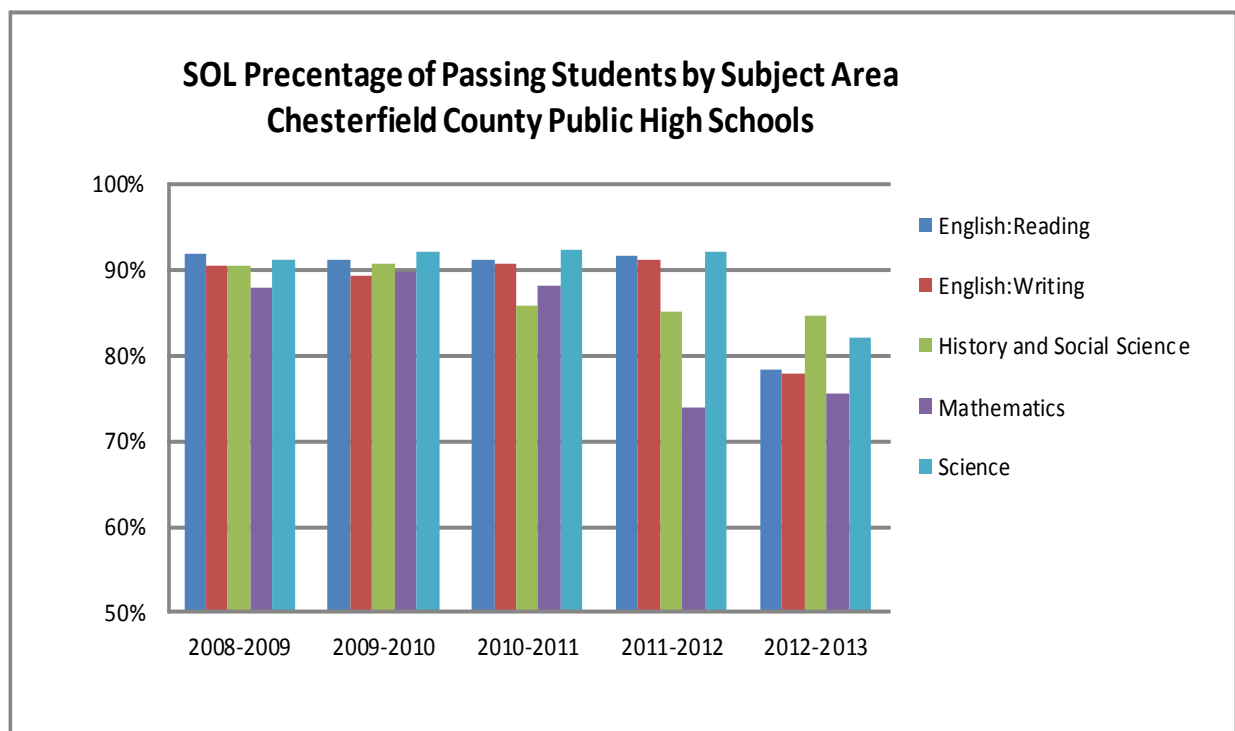
SOL Percentage of Passing Students Chesterfield County Public High Schools					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Writing	89%	87%	91%	91%	82%
Reading	96%	95%	96%	95%	92%
Algebra I	92%	95%	94%	75%	45%
Geometry	83%	85%	83%	69%	73%
Algebra II	90%	90%	90%	71%	77%
World History I	90%	94%	80%	84%	82%
World History II	96%	95%	87%	87%	88%
Va. & U.S. History	95%	95%	82%	84%	86%
World Geography	90%	97%	99%	97%	100%
U.S. History through 1877	77%	79%	82%	78%	80%
U.S. History 1877-present	93%	93%	87%	81%	80%
Civics/Economics	85%	87%	86%	85%	84%
Earth Science	89%	88%	88%	90%	81%
Biology	88%	91%	92%	93%	84%
Chemistry	94%	96%	94%	92%	89%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)

Standards of Learning (SOL) - Percentage of Passing Students

SOL Percentage of Passing Students by Subject Area Chesterfield County Public High Schools					
Subject Area	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
English: Reading	91.7%	91.1%	91.0%	91.5%	78.3%
English: Writing	90.3%	89.1%	90.6%	91.0%	77.8%
History and Social Science	90.4%	90.7%	85.7%	85.1%	84.5%
Mathematics	87.9%	89.6%	88.1%	73.7%	75.5%
Science	91.1%	92.0%	92.1%	91.9%	82.0%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)

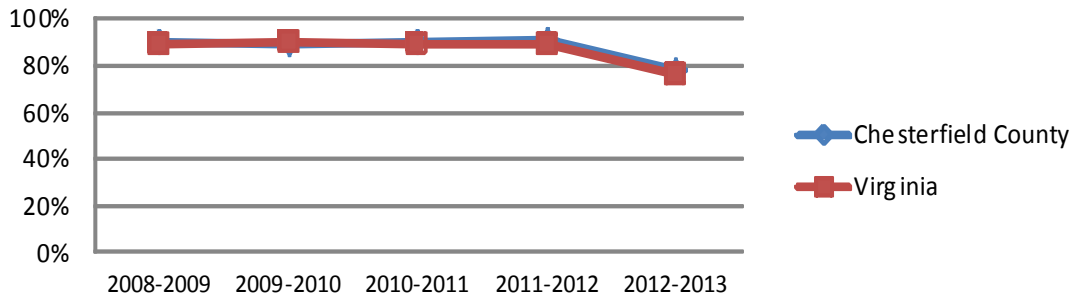


Standards of Learning (SOL)- Percentage of Passing Students Chesterfield County and Virginia Public Schools

SOL Percentage of Passing Students in English: Reading Chesterfield County Public High Schools					
Subject Area	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
CCPS	91.7%	91.1%	91.0%	91.5%	78.3%
Virginia Public Schools	89.1%	88.9%	88.4%	88.8%	74.6%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)

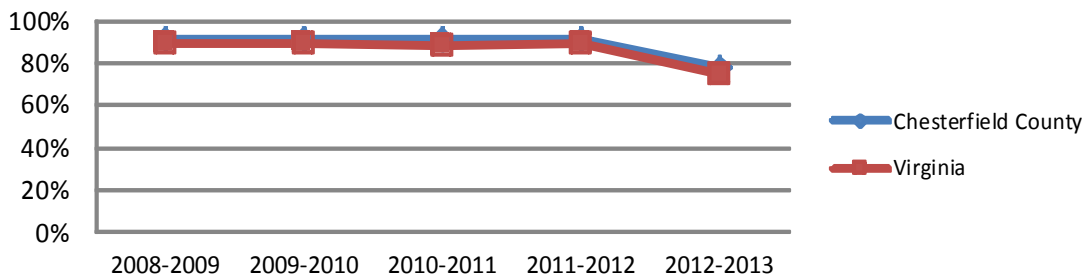
SOL Percentage of Passing Students English: Writing Chesterfield County Public High Schools



SOL Percentage of Passing Students in English: Writing Chesterfield County Public High Schools					
Subject Area	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
CCPS	90.3%	89.1%	90.6%	91.0%	77.8%
Virginia Public Schools	89.4%	90.3%	89.4%	89.4%	75.9%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)

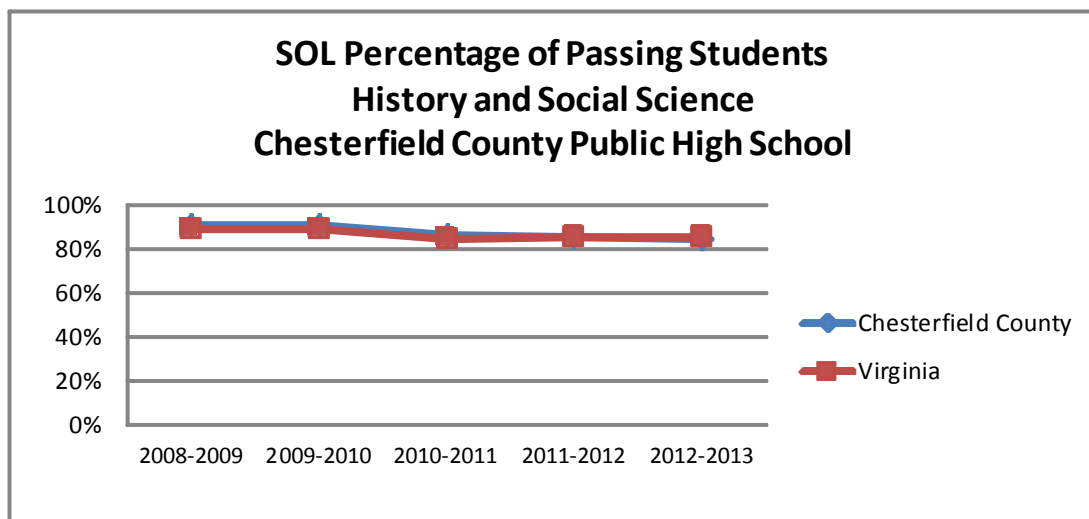
SOL Percentage of Passing Students English: Reading Chesterfield County Public High Schools



Standards of Learning (SOL) Percentage of Passing Students Chesterfield County and Virginia

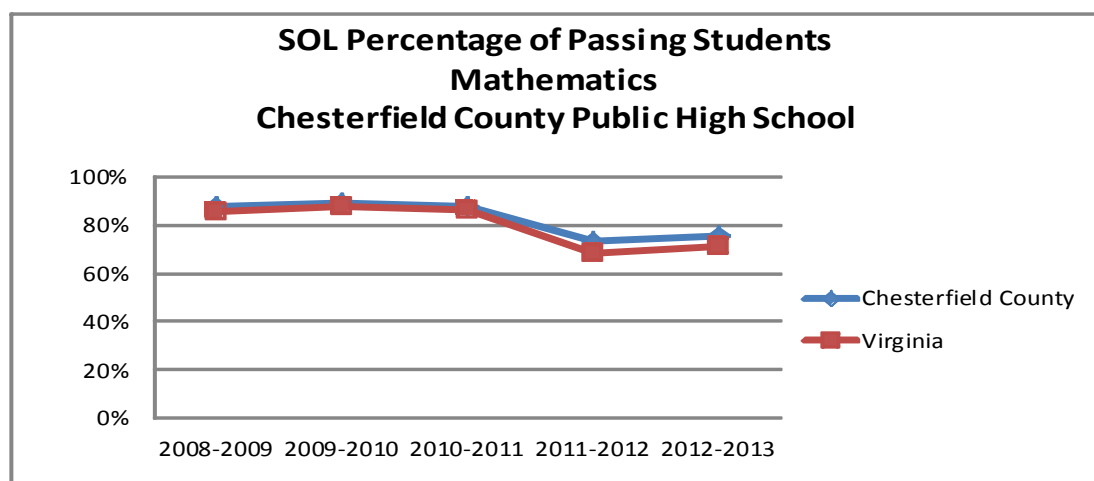
SOL Percentage of Passing Students, History and Social Science Chesterfield County Public High School Students					
Subject Area	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
CCPS	90.4%	90.7%	85.7%	85.1%	84.5%
Virginia Public Schools	88.9%	89.1%	84.0%	85.0%	84.9%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)



SOL Percentage of Passing Students, Mathematics Chesterfield County Public High School Students					
Subject Area	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
CCPS	87.9%	89.6%	88.1%	73.7%	75.5%
Virginia Public Schools	85.9%	87.6%	86.5%	68.5%	71.1%

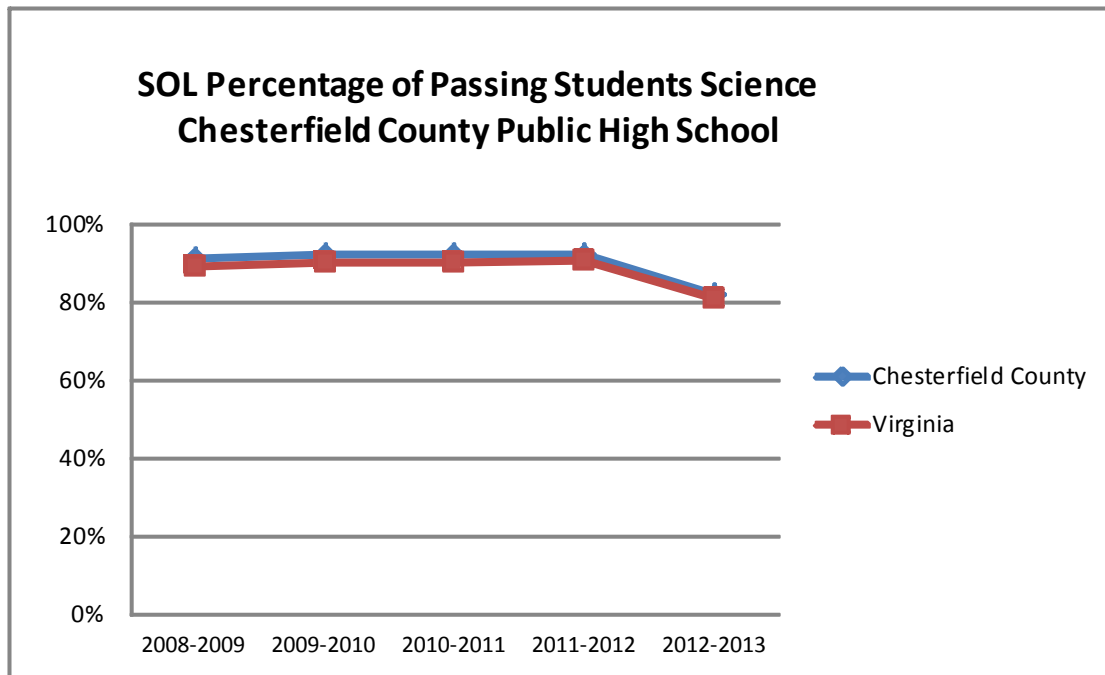
Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)



Standards of Learning (SOL) - Percentage of Passing Students Chesterfield County and Virginia

SOL Percentage of Passing Students, Science Chesterfield County Public High School Students					
Subject Area	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
CCPS	91.1%	92.0%	92.1%	91.9%	82.0%
Virginia Public Schools	89.1%	90.1%	90.2%	90.7%	80.7%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)



Title 1 Enrollment Chesterfield County Public Schools

Title I

Title I is a federal program that provides additional funding for schools to provide supplemental instructional assistance to students in reading and mathematics. A public school qualifies for Title I funding based on the school's percentage of students receiving a free or reduced-price lunch. The school's percentage of students receiving a free or reduced-price lunch must be a higher percentage than the county average.

Children from low-income families are at a greater risk of not succeeding in school.

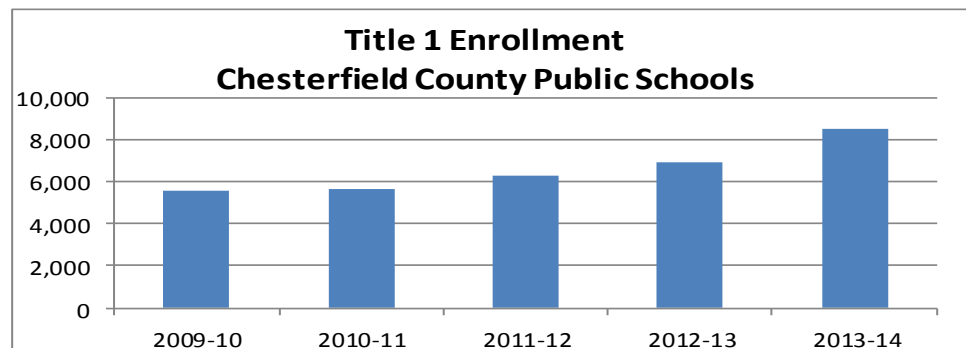
Title 1 Enrollment in Chesterfield County Public Schools					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Number of students enrolled in Title 1	5,596	5,687	6,273	6,907	8,508
Number of Title 1 schools	9 SW 1 TA	10 SW	10 SW 2 TA	10 SW 6 TA	13 SW 3 TA

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

SW = school wide. Every child can receive additional instruction.

TA = targeted assistance. Only eligible students can receive additional instruction.

Grade levels served are Pre-K through 5.



Children and Youths with Disabilities Receiving Special Education Services in Chesterfield County Public Schools

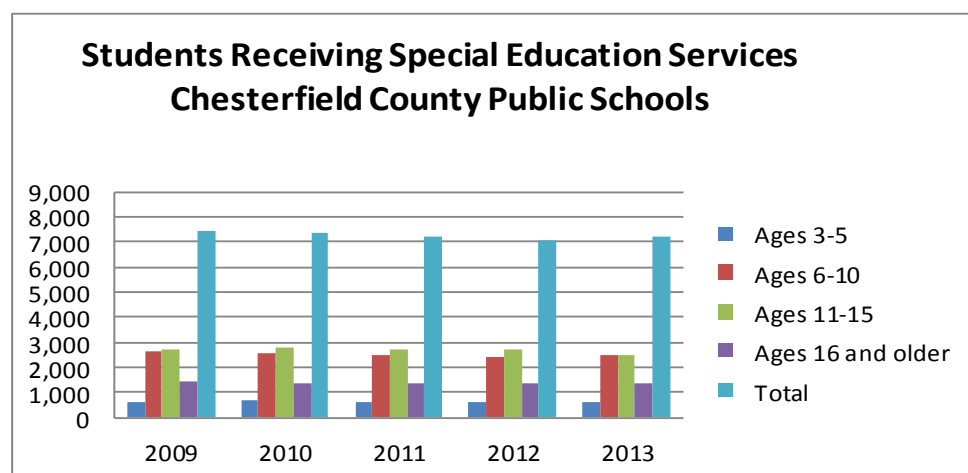
Special Education

Young people aged 3-22 who have disabilities may receive special-education services. Special-education students account for approximately 13 percent of all students enrolled in Chesterfield County Public Schools.

The figures presented in this section are based on 14 disability categories. The categories are intellectual disability, severe disability, hearing impairments, speech or language impairments, visual impairments, emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, other health impairments, specific learning disabilities, deafness or blindness, multiple disabilities, autism, traumatic brain injury, and developmental delay.

Students Receiving Special Education Services Chesterfield County Public Schools					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ages 3-5	625	673	602	600	612
Ages 6-10	2,653	2,533	2,493	2,377	2,452
Ages 11-15	2,674	2,748	2,738	2,738	2,479
Ages 16 and older	1,450	1,397	1,358	1,335	1,378
Total	7,402	7,351	7,191	7,050	7,191

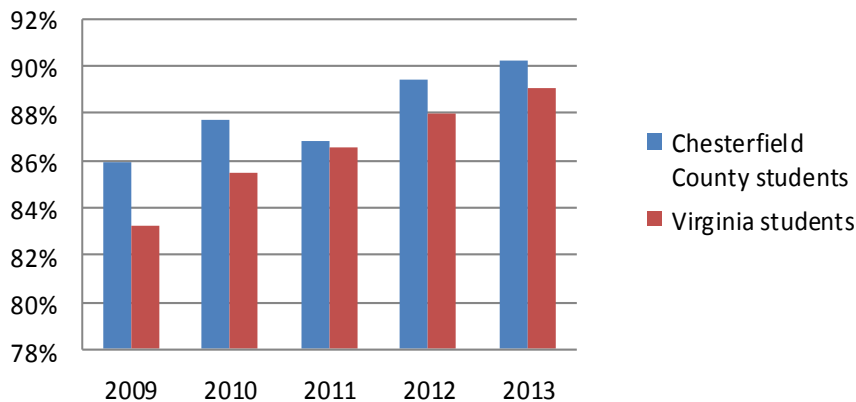
Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



Chesterfield County Public Schools On-time Graduation Rates

Chesterfield County Public Schools On-Time Graduation Rates					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CCPS students	85.9%	87.7%	86.8%	89.4%	90.2%
Virginia students	83.2%	85.5%	86.6%	88.0%	89.1%

On-time Graduation Rates Chesterfield County Public Schools



On-time graduation rates express the percentage of students in a cohort who earned a Board of Education-approved diploma within four years of entering high school for the first time. Percentages are based on longitudinal student-level data and account for student mobility and retention, patterns and promotion.

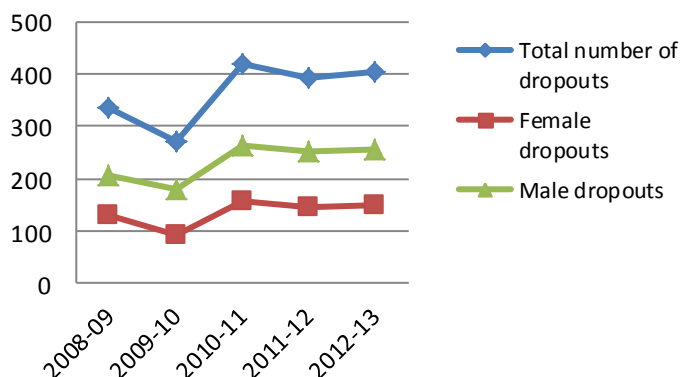
In 2013, the on-time graduation rate for Chesterfield County Public Schools students continued to be higher than the Virginia on-time graduation rate.

Chesterfield County Public School Dropouts

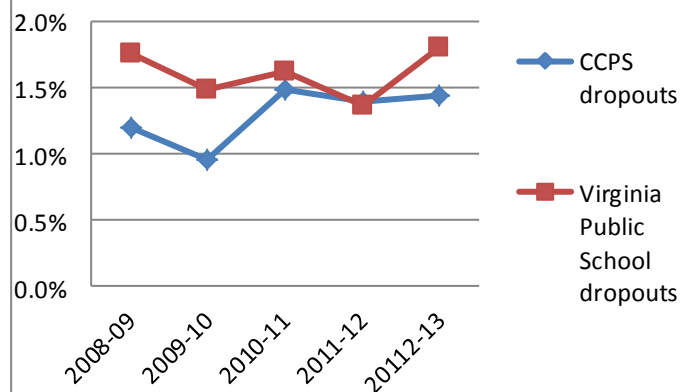
Chesterfield County Public Schools Dropouts					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total number of dropouts	336	269	419	394	405
Female dropouts	129	91	157	144	149
Male dropouts	207	178	262	250	256
CCPS students who dropped out	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Virginia students who dropped out	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%

Source: [Virginia Department of Education](#)

Number of School Dropouts Chesterfield County Public Schools Grades 7-12



Percentage of Dropouts Chesterfield County Public Schools Grades 7-12

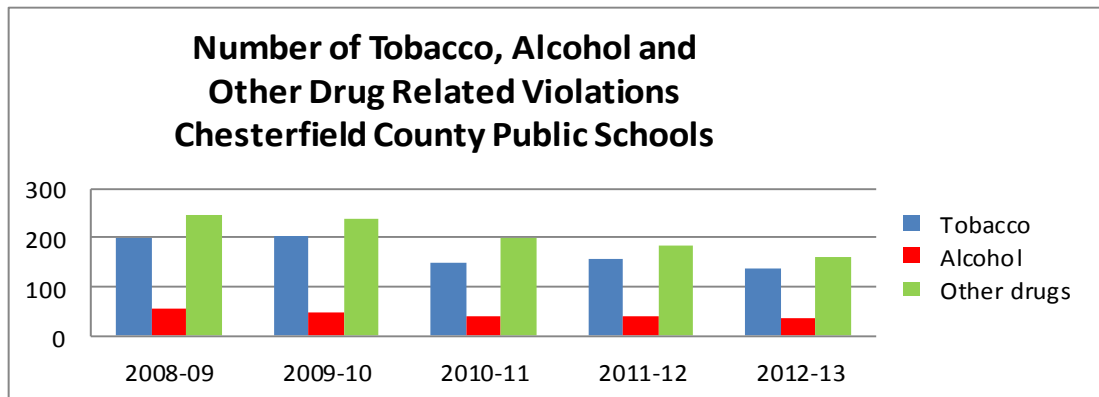


Number of Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug-Policy Violations Chesterfield County Public Schools

Number of Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug-Policy Violations Chesterfield County Public Schools					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tobacco	199	205	149	157	137
Alcohol	55	50	42	42	38
Other drugs	247	240	199	185	161

Some students may have more than one violation.

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

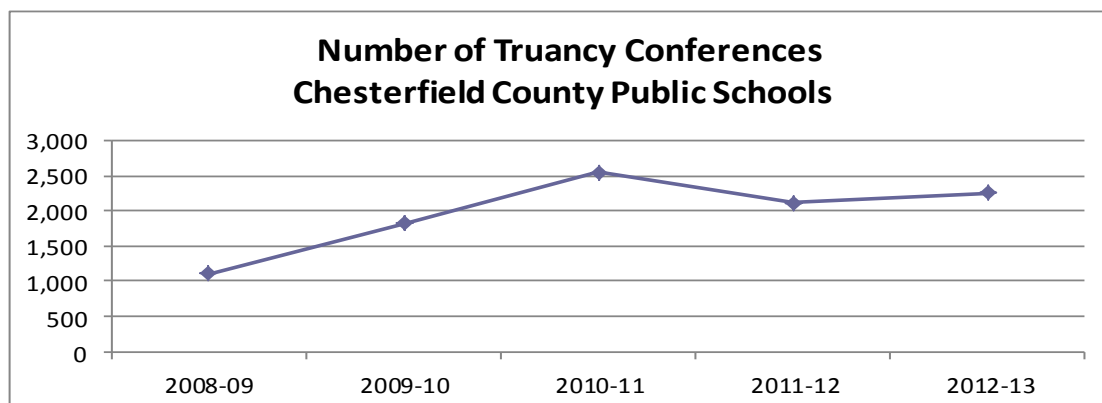


Number of Truancies

The truancy-conference indicator is a flag on the student-attendance screen in StarBase, Chesterfield County Public Schools' student information system. The truancy conference indicator is a data element used by the CCPS Data Stewards' group that started in September 2006. A truancy-conference occurs when a student has at least five, but no more than seven absences. Conferences are used to identify reasons for absences, to stress the importance of regular attendance, and to provide information about School Board attendance policies.

Number of Truancy Conferences Chesterfield County Public Schools					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Number of Truancy Conferences	1,104	1,823	2,541	2,108	2,254

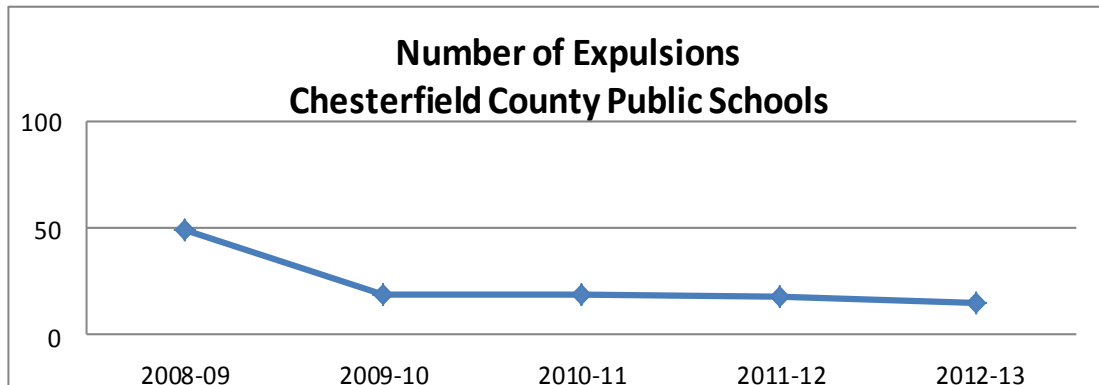
Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



Number of Expulsions

Number of Expulsions in Chesterfield County Public Schools					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Number of students expelled	49	19	19	18	15

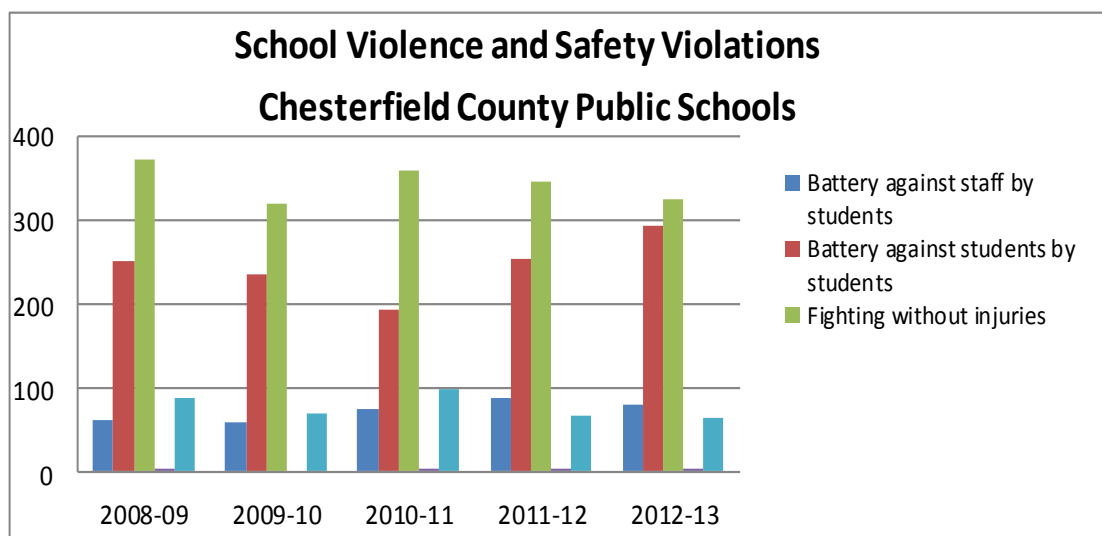
Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



Number of School-Violence and Safety-Violation Incidents Chesterfield County Public Schools

Number of School-Violence and Safety-Violation Incidents Chesterfield County Public Schools					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Battery against staff by students	62	60	75	89	80
Battery against students by students	252	235	194	255	293
Fighting without injuries	373	319	360	347	324
Possession of firearm	5	0	3	2	4
Possession of non-firearm weapon	87	70	99	66	64

Source: Virginia Department of Education, Annual Report on Discipline, Crime and Violence, [Virginia Department of Education](#)



Child and Youth Health Indicators

Chesterfield County saw a decrease in the infant-mortality rate in 2012, from 7.9 percent to 6.5 percent, 0.2 percent higher than the Virginia rate.

The Chesterfield County teen-pregnancy rate in 2012 was significantly lower than the state's rate: 12.3 to 16.7 teen girls per 1,000. The Chesterfield County and the state teen-pregnancy rates continued to decline.

The number of sexually transmitted diseases among Chesterfield County teens began increasing significantly in 1999. Since 2009, the total number of sexually transmitted diseases has fluctuated slightly. The total number of sexually transmitted diseases decreased from 505 to 465 in 2013.

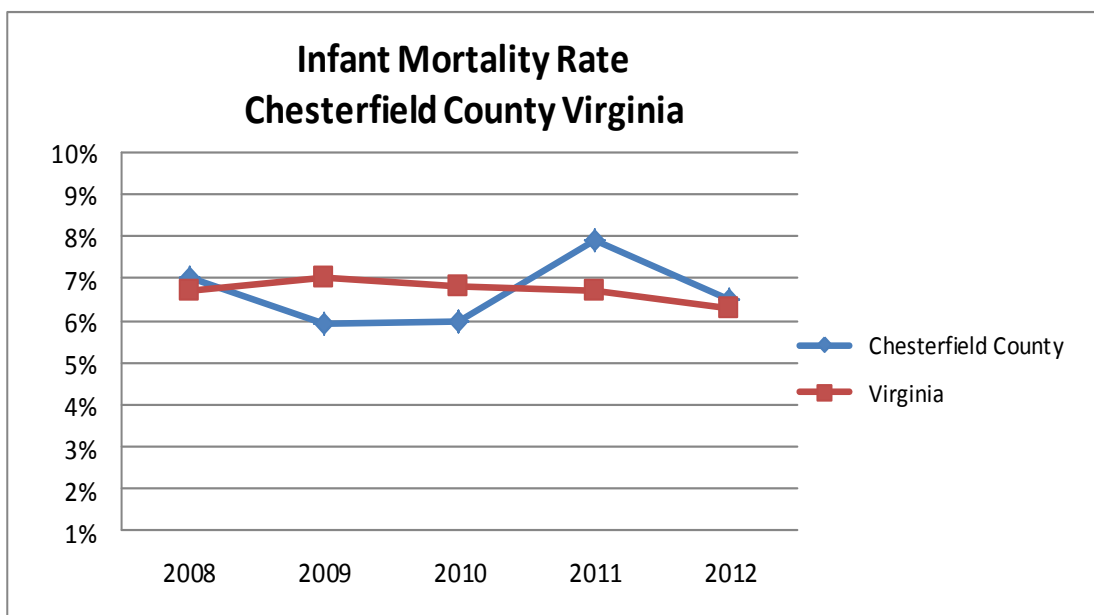
The number of substance-abuse referrals and admissions increased in 2013. The number of admissions increased by 35 percent.

Infant Mortality Rate* Chesterfield County and Virginia

Infant Mortality Rate Chesterfield County and Virginia					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chesterfield County	7.0%	5.9%	6.0%	7.9%	6.5%
Virginia	6.7%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.3%

Source: [Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics](#)

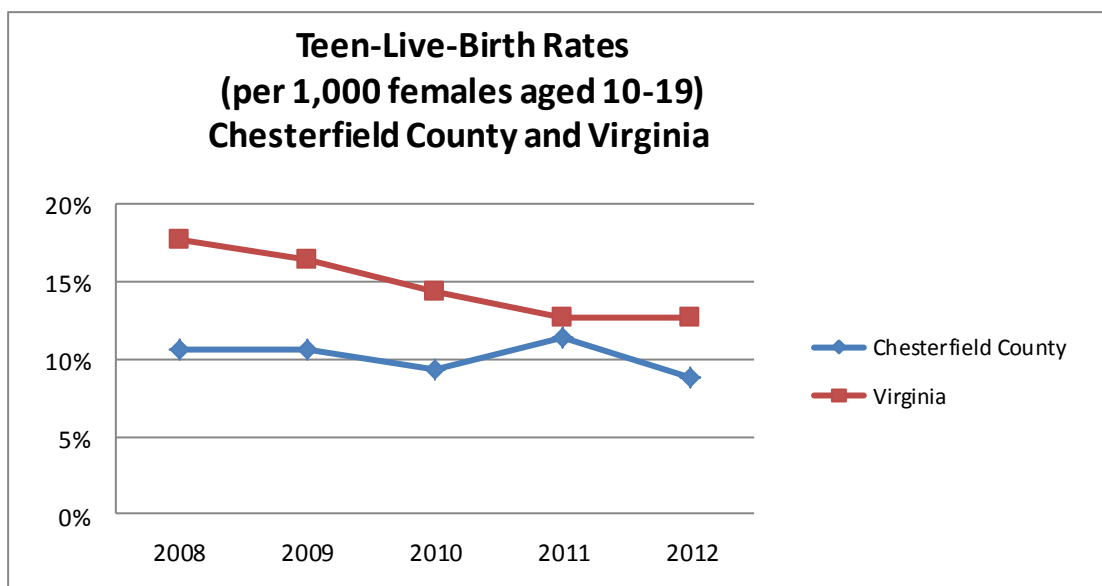
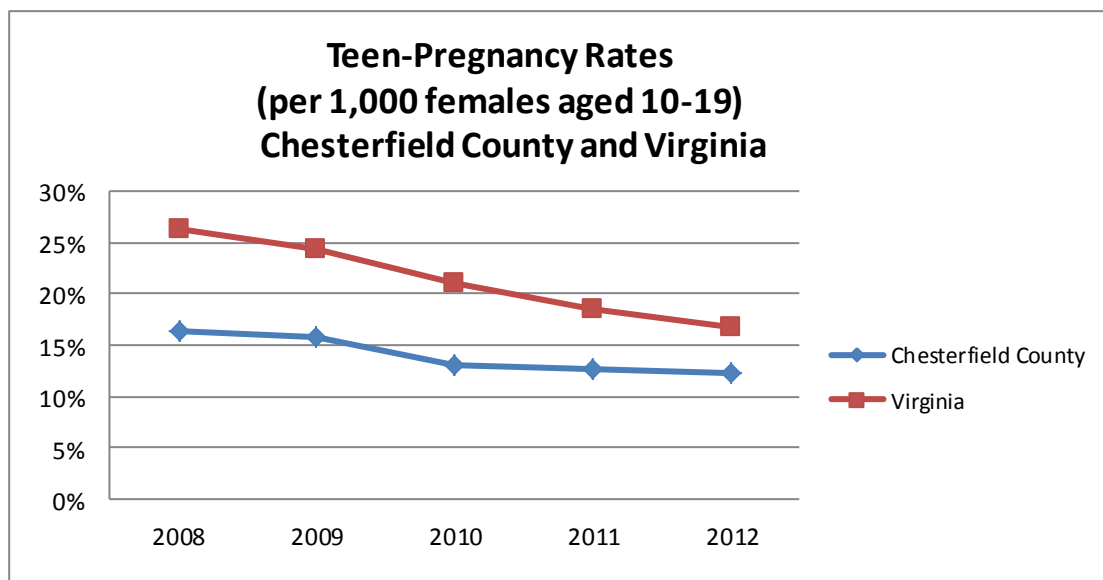
*The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.



Teen-Pregnancy and Birth Rates Chesterfield County

Teen Pregnancy and Birth Rates in Chesterfield County					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chesterfield County Teen-Pregnancy Rates	16.3%	15.7%	13.1%	12.7%	12.3%
Virginia Teen-Pregnancy Rates	26.3%	24.3%	21.1%	18.6%	16.7%
Chesterfield County Live-Birth Rates	10.6%	10.6%	9.3%	11.4%	8.8%
Virginia Live-Birth Rates	17.7%	16.4%	14.3%	12.7%	12.7%

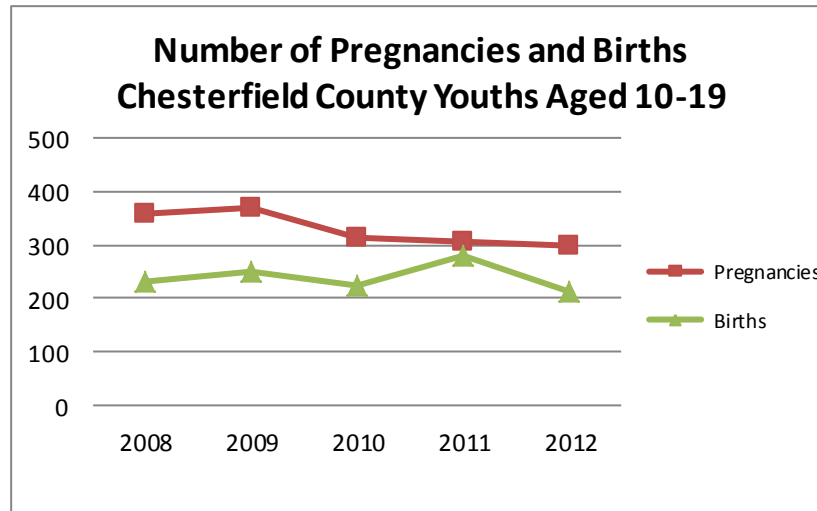
Source: [Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics](#)



Number of Pregnancies and Births to Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19

Number of Pregnancies and Births Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pregnancies	359	370	314	307	298
Births	232	251	223	278	213

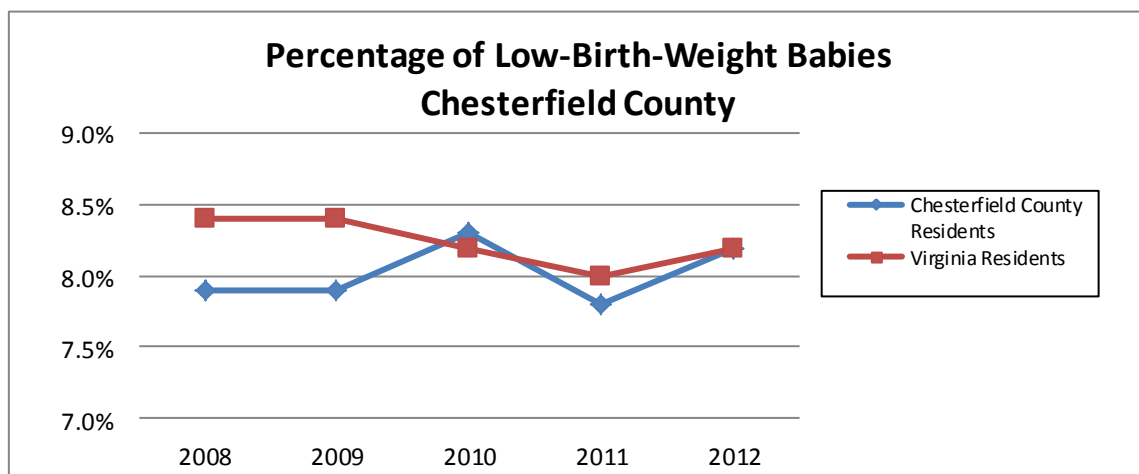
Source: [Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics](#)



Percentage of Low-Birth-Weight Babies (Babies weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth) Chesterfield County

Percentage of Low-Birth-Weight Babies Chesterfield County					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chesterfield County Residents	7.9%	7.9%	8.3%	7.8%	8.2%
Virginia Residents	8.4%	8.4%	8.2%	8.0%	8.2%

Source: [Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics](#)



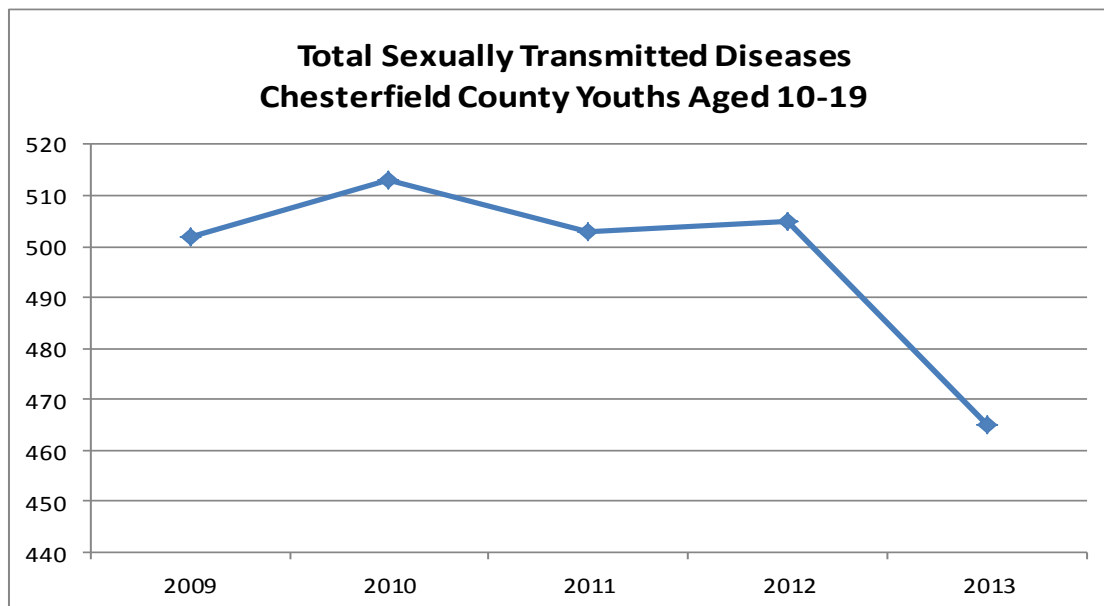
Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19

Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Youths Aged 10-19 Chesterfield County					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chlamydia	412	436	449	437	390
Gonorrhea	89	74	54	68	75
Early Syphilis	*	3	*	*	*
Total	502	513	503	505	465

A statewide computer collection system for sexually transmitted diseases includes data from both public and private sources.

Source: [Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics](#)

* Fewer than three cases were reported



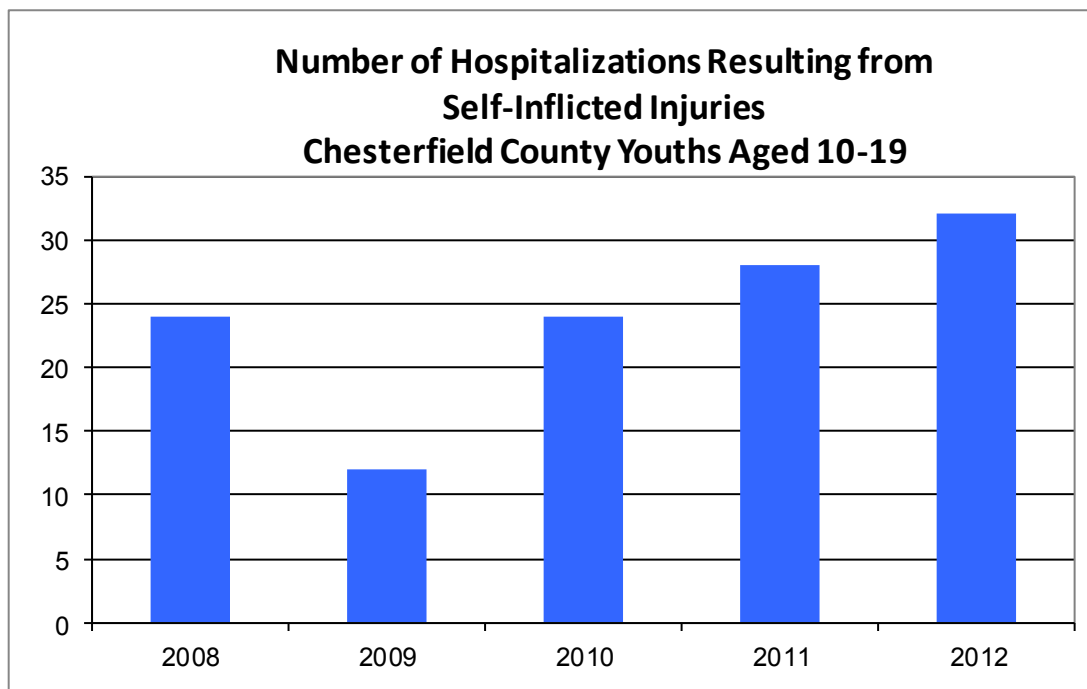
Number of Hospitalizations Resulting from Self-Inflicted Injuries Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19

Number of Hospitalizations Resulting from Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19			
	# Self-Inflicted	Population	Rate per 100,000
2008	24	45107	53.2
2009	12	48238	DSU*
2010	24	49081	48.9
2011	28	49332	56.8
2012	32	49615	64.5

This data is based on hospital discharge records where the primary diagnosis was injury-related. It includes 10-19 year olds who were hospitalized as a result of self-inflicted injuries that range from poisonings to gunshot wounds to hangings, regardless of the outcome.

Source: Chesterfield Health District, Virginia Department of Health

*DSU = Data statistically unreliable. Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are unstable and have not been calculated.

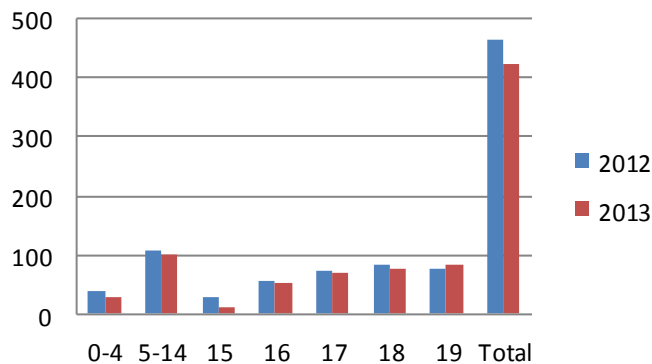


Chesterfield County Crash Fatalities and Injuries Children and Youths Aged 0-19

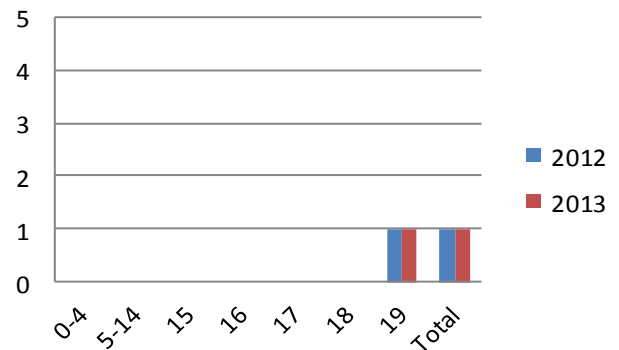
Crash Fatalities and Injuries Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19																	
2012									2013								
	0-4	5-14	15	16	17	18	19	Total		0-4	5-14	15	16	17	18	19	To-
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Alcohol related fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Injuries	40	108	30	56	72	82	78	466		30	102	11	51	68	76	84	422
Alcohol related injuries	2	4	0	1	0	4	12	23		2	4	0	3	0	2	3	14

Source: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

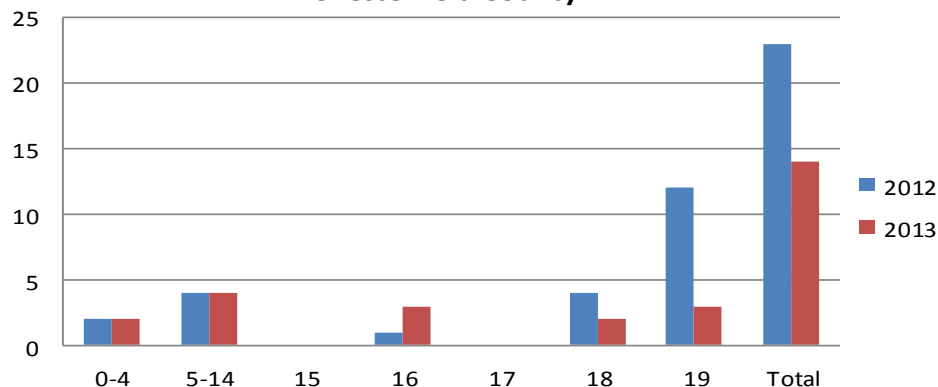
**2012 and 2013 Injuries Data
Children and Youths Aged 10-19
Chesterfield County**



**2012 and 2013 Fatality Data
Children and Youths Aged 0-19
Chesterfield County**



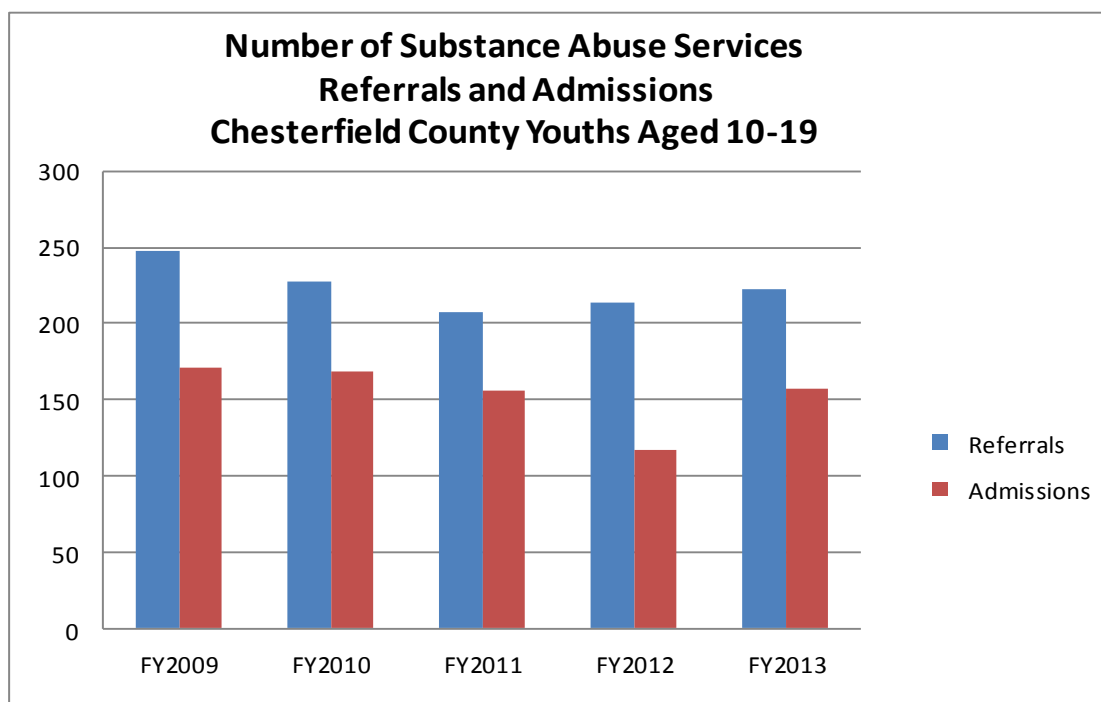
**2012 and 2013 Alcohol-Related Injuries
Children and Youths Aged 10-19
Chesterfield County**



Chesterfield County Substance Abuse Services Adolescent Referrals and Admissions

Number of Substance Abuse Referrals and Admissions Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Referrals	248	227	207	214	222
Admissions	171	169	156	117	157

Source: Chesterfield County Substance Abuse Services





Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Indicators

Through a partnership among Substance Abuse Free Environment Inc., Chesterfield County Public Schools and Chesterfield County Youth Planning and Development, the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey was conducted during the winter of 2014.

Students in grades 8, 10 and 12 participated in the survey developed by Bach Harrison of Salt Lake City. Results are provided in the tables on the following pages, along with comparisons to the results from the 2010 and 2012 survey and a national survey, Monitoring the Future.

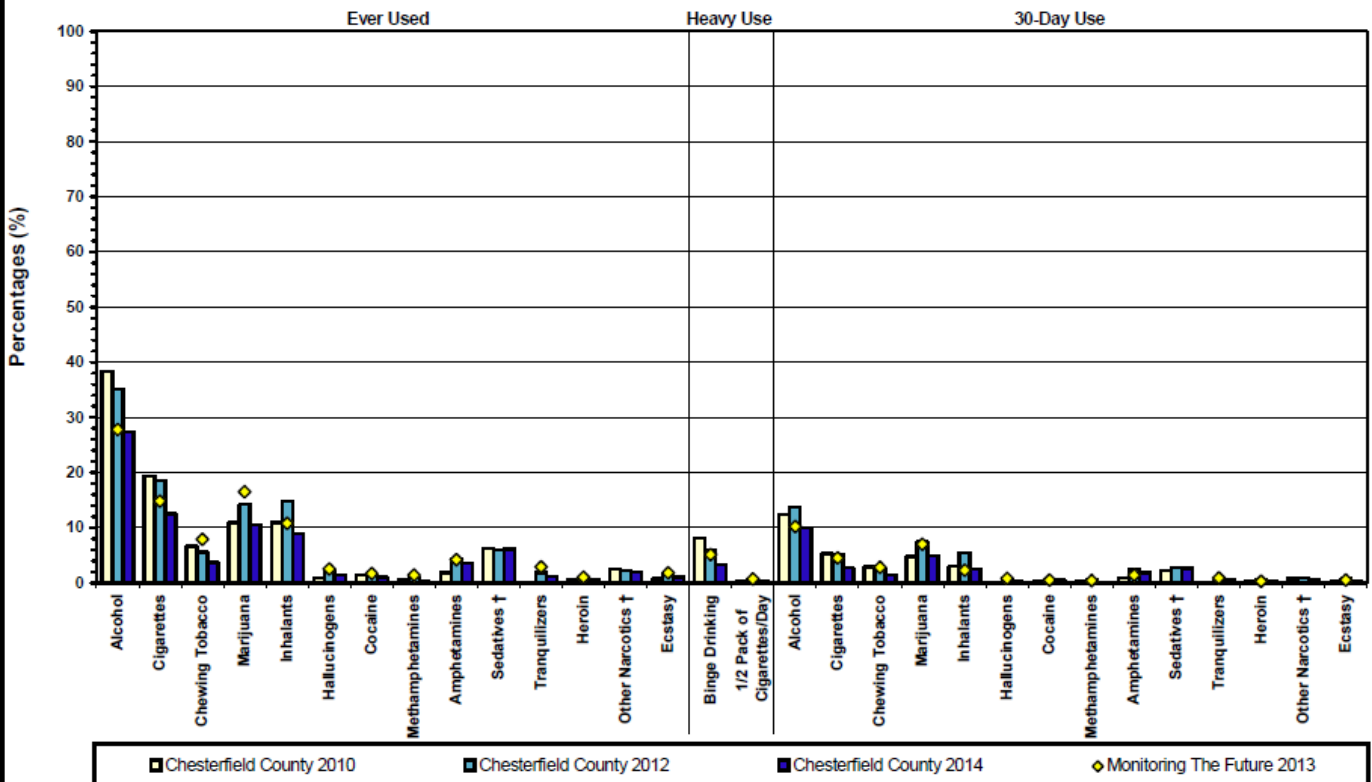
Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior Charts

This report contains information about alcohol, tobacco and other drug use which is referred to as ATOD use throughout this report) and other problem behaviors of students. The bars on each chart represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported the behavior. The four sections in the charts represent different types of problem behaviors. The definitions of each type of behavior are provided below:

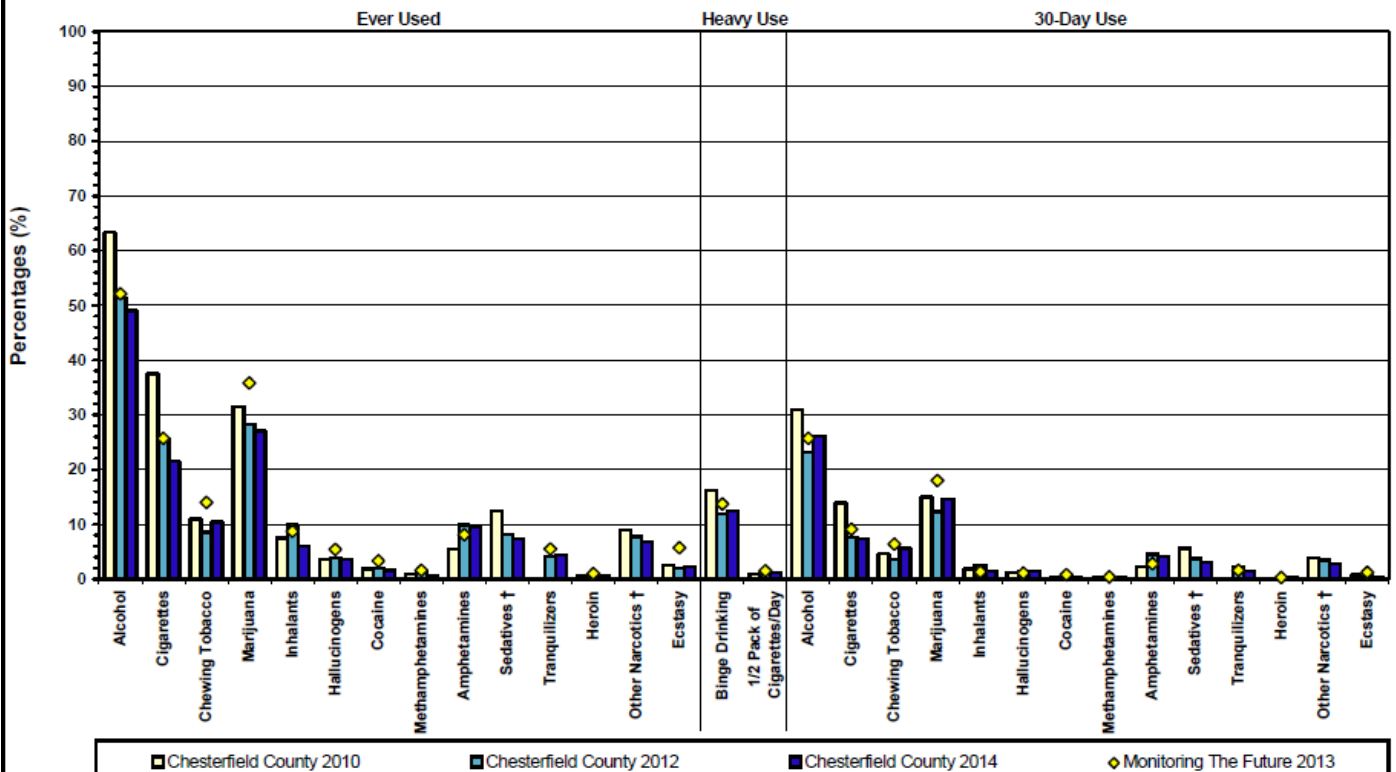
- **Ever used** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance. For both ever-used and 30-day use, national rates from the Monitoring the Future survey for grades 8, 10, and 12 have been included to allow a comparison of Chesterfield data to a national sample of students.
- **Heavy use** includes **binge drinking** (having five or more drinks in a row during the two-weeks prior to the survey), use of **one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day**, and **need for alcohol or drug treatment**. The need for treatment is defined as students who have used alcohol or drugs on 10 or more occasions in their lifetime and marked three or more of the following six items related to their past-year drug or alcohol use:
 - spent more time using than intended
 - neglected some of their usual responsibilities because of use
 - wanted to cut down on use
 - others objected to their use
 - frequently thought about using
 - used alcohol or drugs to relieve feelings such as sadness, anger or boredom
- **Antisocial behavior , or ASB**, is a measure of the percentage of students who report **any involvement** with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts **during the past year**.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR TO VIEW THE COMPLETE NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT,
VISIT [Chesterfield SAFE.org](http://ChesterfieldSAFE.org)

LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE 2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 8



LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE 2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 10



LIFETIME, 30 DAY & HEAVY ATOD USE 2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 12

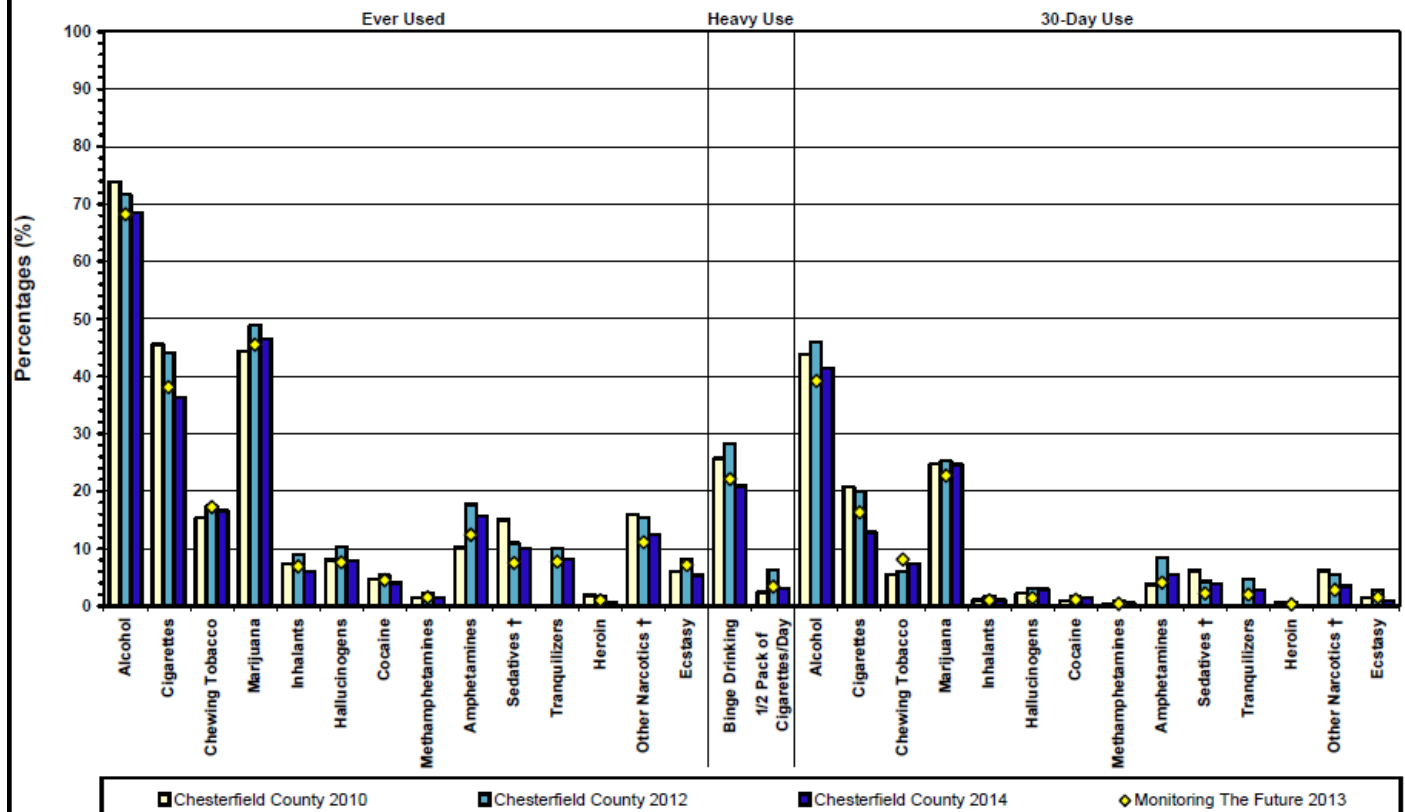


Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					Total		
	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013		2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013		2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013		2010	2012	2014
	1061	1447	1373	†		1204	1225	1161	†		981	1071	1211	†		3246	3743	3745

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					Total		
	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013		2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013		2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013		2010	2012	2014
	38.4	35.1	27.4	27.8		63.3	51.3	49.1	52.1		73.9	71.6	68.5	68.2		58.1	50.9	47.5
Alcohol to drink - more than just a few sips?																		
Cigarettes smoked cigarettes?	19.3	18.5	12.5	14.8		37.4	25.6	21.5	25.7		45.5	44.1	36.3	38.1		33.8	28.1	23.0
Chewing Tobacco used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	6.6	5.6	3.7	7.9		11.0	8.5	10.4	14.0		15.3	17.4	16.5	17.2		10.8	9.9	10.0
Marijuana used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	10.9	14.2	10.6	16.5		31.5	28.2	27.1	35.8		44.4	48.9	46.4	45.5		28.4	28.7	27.3
Inhalants sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	10.9	14.7	8.9	10.8		7.5	9.8	6.1	8.7		7.4	8.9	6.1	6.9		8.6	11.5	7.1
Hallucinogens used LSD (acid) or other hallucinogens (like PCP, mescaline, peyote, "shrooms" or psilocybin)?	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.5		3.6	3.8	3.6	5.4		8.0	10.4	7.8	7.6		4.0	5.1	4.1
Cocaine used cocaine (like cocaine powder) or "crack" (cocaine in chunk or rock form)?	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.7		1.9	1.9	1.6	3.3		4.7	5.3	4.0	4.5		2.6	2.7	2.2
Methamphetamines used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.4		0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6		1.4	2.3	1.5	1.5		1.0	1.4	0.8
Amphetamines used prescription stimulants or amphetamines (such as Adderall, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.8	4.4	3.6	4.2		5.4	9.8	9.5	8.1		10.2	17.7	15.7	12.4		5.6	10.0	9.4
Sedatives † used prescription sedatives including barbiturates or sleeping pills (such as phenobarbital, Tuinal, Seconal, Ambien, Lunesta, or Sonata) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.3	6.0	6.1	n/a		12.5	8.2	7.3	n/a		15.0	11.0	10.0	7.5		11.1	8.1	7.7
Tranquilizers used prescription tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, Xanax, Ativan, Soma, or Klonopin) without a doctor telling you to take them?		1.8	1.2	2.9			4.1	4.4	5.5			10.0	8.2	7.7			4.9	4.5
Heroin used heroin?	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.0		0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0		1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0		0.9	1.1	0.6
Other Narcotics † used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.5	2.3	1.9	n/a		8.9	7.7	6.9	n/a		16.0	15.4	12.4	11.1		8.8	7.8	6.9
Ecstasy used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.8		2.5	2.0	2.2	5.7		6.1	8.1	5.3	7.1		3.0	3.5	2.8

† See the Monitoring The Future website (www.monitoringthefuture.org). MTF only surveys grades 8, 10 and 12, and does not publish 8th or 10th grade "Sedatives" or "Other Narcotics" values. In 2010 Sedatives and Tranquilizers were asked as one question.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
		2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	12.5	13.7	10.0	10.2	31.0	23.1	26.1	25.7	43.7	46.0	41.5	39.2	28.5	26.0	25.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	5.3	5.2	2.7	4.5	13.9	7.6	7.4	9.1	20.7	20.0	12.9	16.3	13.0	10.2	7.5
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.9	2.7	1.5	2.8	4.6	3.6	5.6	6.4	5.5	6.0	7.4	8.1	4.3	3.9	4.7
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?	4.7	7.4	4.9	7.0	14.9	12.3	14.6	18.0	24.7	25.2	24.7	22.7	14.4	14.1	14.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	3.0	5.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.4	1.7
Hallucinogens	used LSD (acid) or other hallucinogens (like PCP, mescaline, peyote, "shrooms" or psilocybin)?	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.2	3.1	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
Cocaine	used cocaine (like cocaine powder) or "crack" (cocaine in chunk or rock form)?	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.7
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Amphetamines	used prescription stimulants or amphetamines (such as Adderall, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.3	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.8	8.4	5.5	4.1	2.3	4.8	3.7
Sedatives †	used prescription sedatives including barbiturates or sleeping pills (such as phenobarbital, Tuinal, Seconal, Ambien, Lunesta, or Sonata) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.2	2.8	2.6	n/a	5.6	3.7	3.0	n/a	6.2	4.2	3.9	2.2	4.6	3.5	3.2
Tranquilizers	used prescription tranquilizers (such as Librium, Valium, Xanax, Ativan, Soma, or Klonopin) without a doctor telling you to take them?		0.7	0.5	0.9		2.1	1.5	1.6		4.7	2.8	2.0		2.3	1.6
Heroin	used heroin?	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other Narcotics †	used narcotic prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.8	0.9	0.7	n/a	3.9	3.5	2.9	n/a	6.2	5.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.3
Ecstasy	used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.4	2.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.6

† See the Monitoring The Future website (www.monitoringthefuture.org). MTF only surveys grades 8, 10 and 12, and does not publish 8th or 10th grade "Sedatives" or "Other Narcotics" values. In 2010 Sedatives and Tranquilizers were asked as one question.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Problem ATOD Use

	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total						
	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013	2010	2012	2014	MTF 2013	2010	2012					
Problem Use																			
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)				8.1	6.0	3.3	5.1	16.1	12.0	12.5	13.7	25.7	28.2	22.1	14.3	11.9		
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)				0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.4	6.2	3.1	3.4	1.5		
Alcohol and Driving																			
Drinking and Driving	During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?				3.5	2.0	0.6	4.2	4.1	2.0	2.5	7.4	12.1	9.3	7.2	16.6	6.3	4.1	3.3
Riding with a Drinking Driver	During the past 30 days, how many times did you RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?				23.3	20.1	17.4	24.9	27.1	18.9	16.3	26.3	23.4	22.8	16.5	27.5	24.8	20.5	16.8

Table 7. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total	
	2010	2012	2014	BH Norm	2010	2012	2014	BH Norm	2010	2012	2014	BH Norm	2010	2012
How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)														
Been Suspended from School	16.7	17.5	10.3	15.1	10.5	9.4	8.7	12.6	10.2	10.2	8.2	9.2	12.4	12.8
Been Drunk or High at School	7.0	8.6	5.0	7.5	16.0	13.5	12.6	15.0	20.2	19.8	19.5	17.7	14.3	13.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	7.1	5.7	5.3	6.5	11.1	10.7	8.2	7.8	7.0	6.0
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	2.2	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8
Been Arrested	5.2	3.2	2.2	5.2	6.0	3.8	3.2	6.7	7.5	6.3	4.3	6.1	6.2	4.3
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	16.4	12.3	8.8	16.0	16.7	10.5	7.5	15.1	13.4	11.7	8.3	11.9	15.6	11.5
Carried a Handgun	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.2	6.7	5.0	6.5	5.2	5.2	4.7
Carried a Handgun to School	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9

Risk and Protective Factors

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention (Continued)

have found that children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by Drs. Hawkins and Catalano include social bonding to family, school, community and peers; healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior; and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior. Research on risk and protective factors has important implications for prevention efforts.

The premise of this approach is that in order to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behaviors, it is necessary to address those factors that predict the problem.

By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, prevention programs can be implemented that will reduce the elevated risk factors and increase the protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance. The chart to the

right shows the links between the 20 risk factors and the six problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Risk Factors for Adolescent Problem Behavior	Problem Behaviors					
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence	Depression & Anxiety
Community						
Availability of Drugs	✓				✓	
Availability of Firearms		✓			✓	
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime	✓	✓			✓	
Media Portrayals of the Behavior	✓				✓	
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓		✓
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓	
Extreme Economic Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Family						
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓	
School						
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peer / Individual						
Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓	
Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Imitation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓	✓

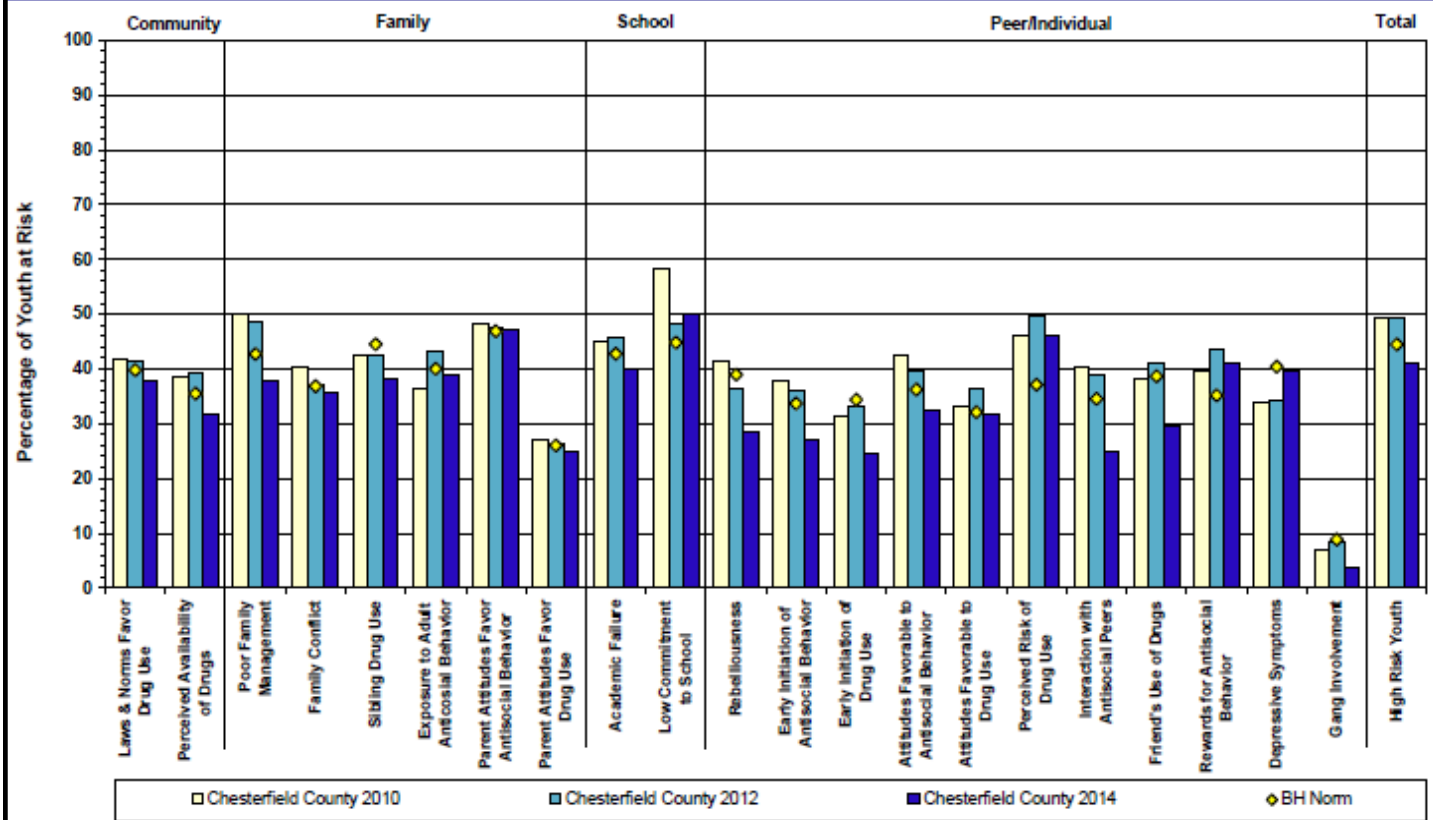
Risk and Protective Factor Scale and Definitions

<i>Community Domain Risk Factors</i>	
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
<i>Community Domain Protective Factors</i>	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Sibling Drug Use and Exposure to Adult Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Parental Attitudes	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
<i>Family Domain Protective Factors</i>	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to

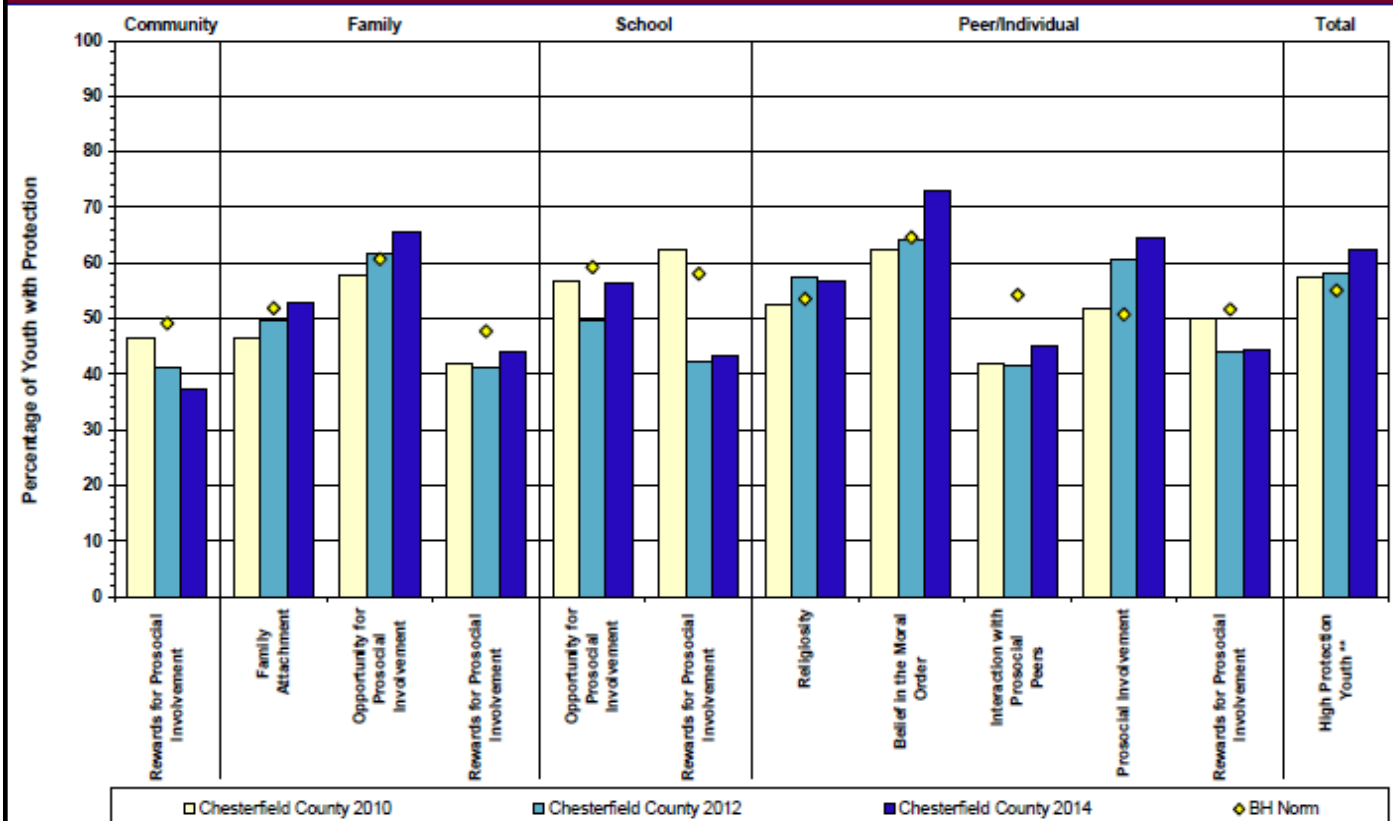
Risk and Protective Factor Scale and Definitions (Continued)

<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i>	
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Early Initiation of Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and youth problem behaviors.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
<i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i>	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

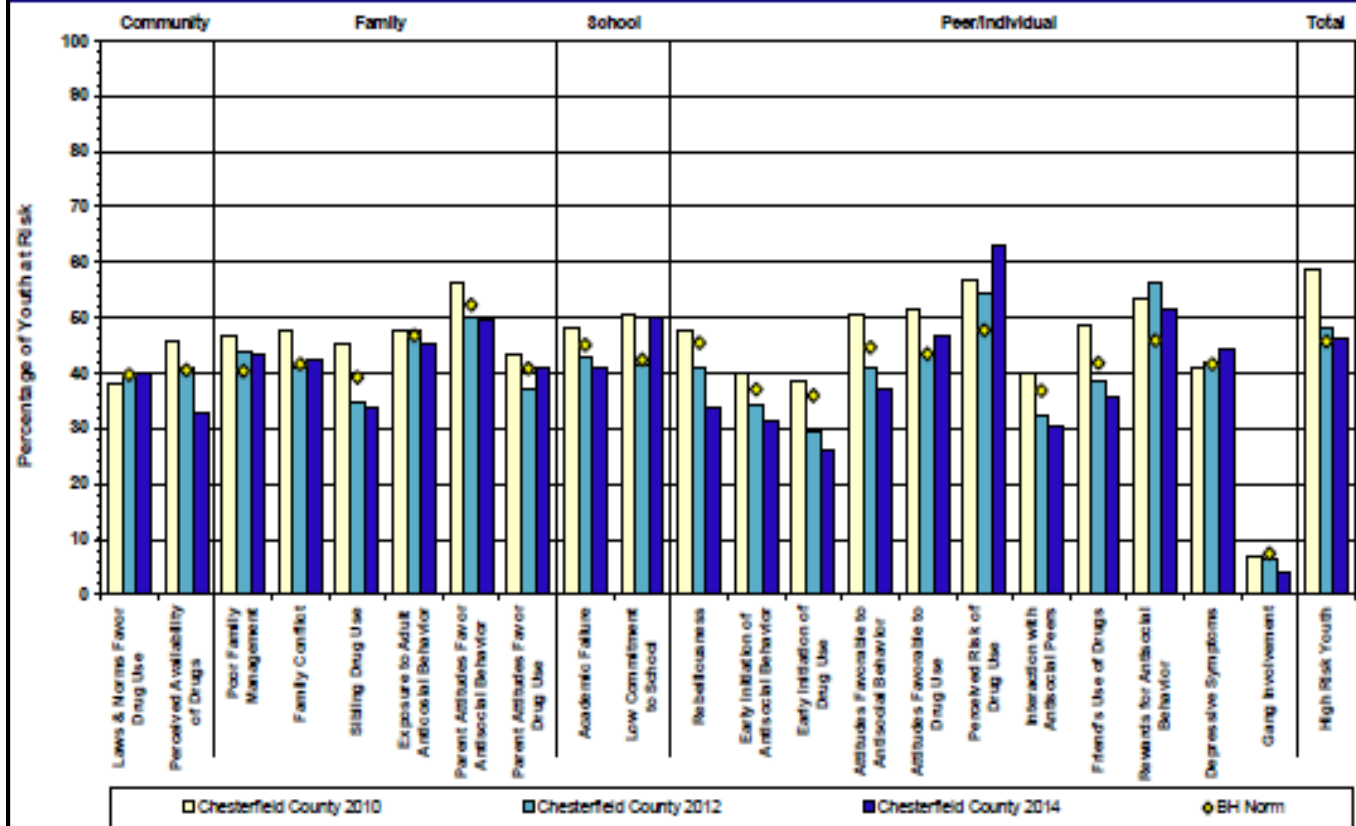
RISK PROFILE 2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 8



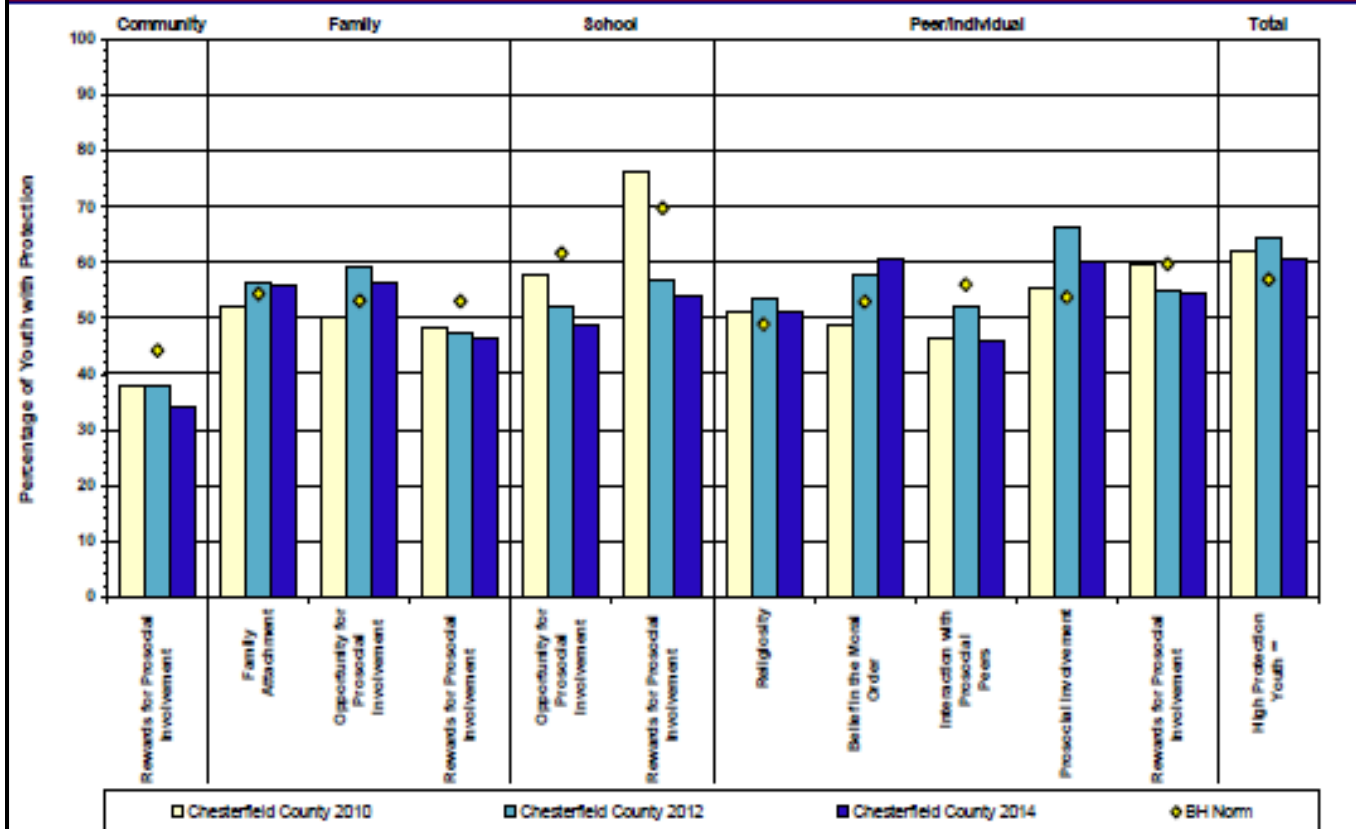
PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 8



RISK PROFILE **2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 10**

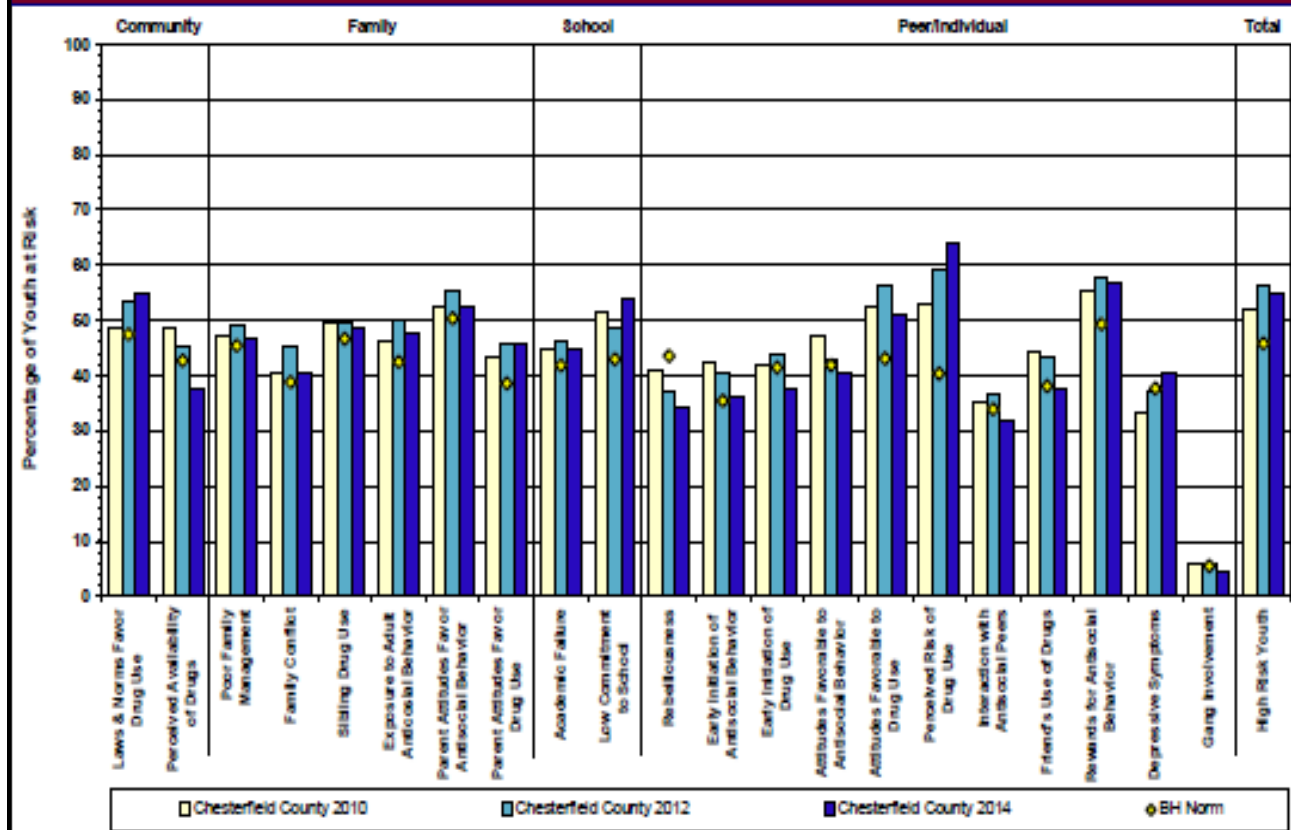


PROTECTIVE PROFILE **2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 10**



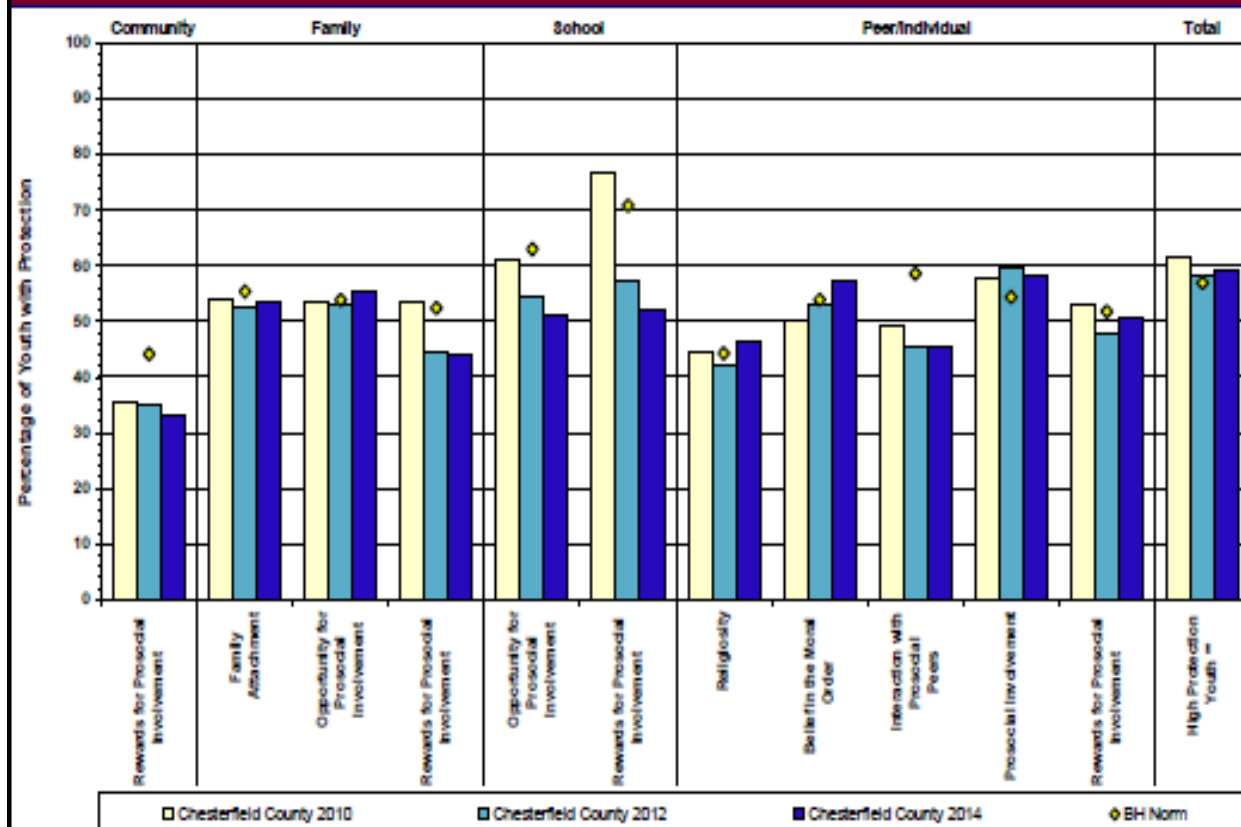
RISK PROFILE

2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 12



PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2014 Chesterfield County Student Survey, Grade 12



Juvenile Delinquency Indicators

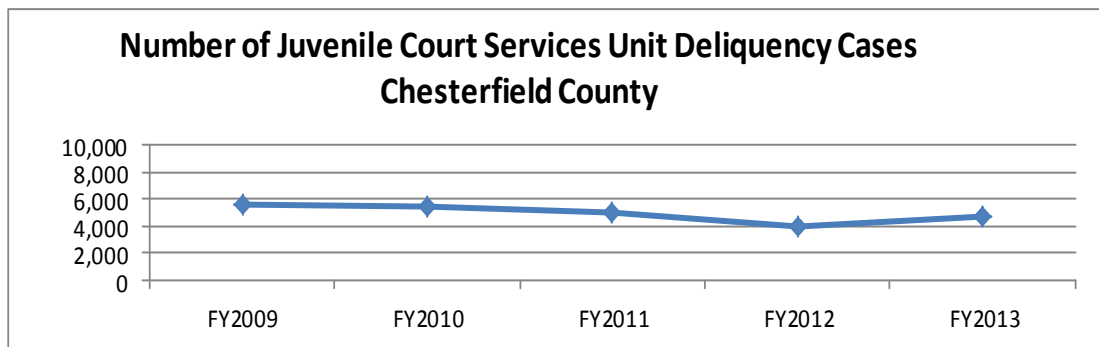
The number of juvenile violations decreased 23 percent in 2013. There were a total of 3350 violations, 25 percent of the violations were simple assaults/intimidations.

During the past five years, the admittance numbers at the Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home have fluctuated. Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home began assisting Richmond in April 2012 after the temporary closing of their facility. This led to a 35 percent increase in admissions in 2013.

Number of Juvenile Court Services Unit Delinquency Cases

Number of Juvenile Court Services Unit Delinquency Cases Chesterfield County					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Delinquency cases screened at intake	5,648	5,498	5,043	4,032	4,796

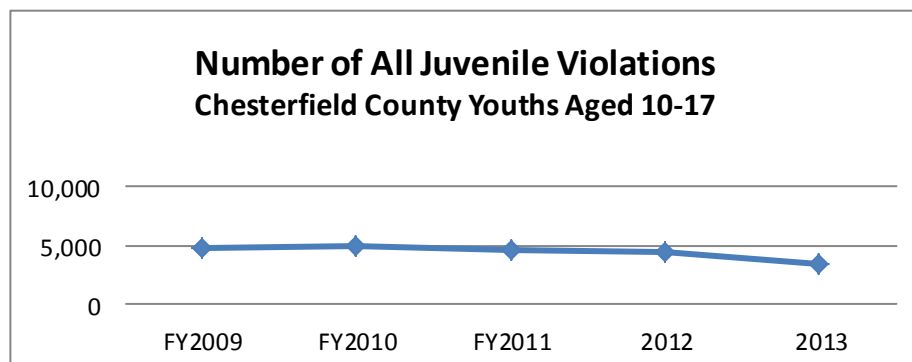
Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police



Number of All Juvenile Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of All Juvenile Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	2012	2013
Total	4,751	4,956	4,535	4,350	3,350

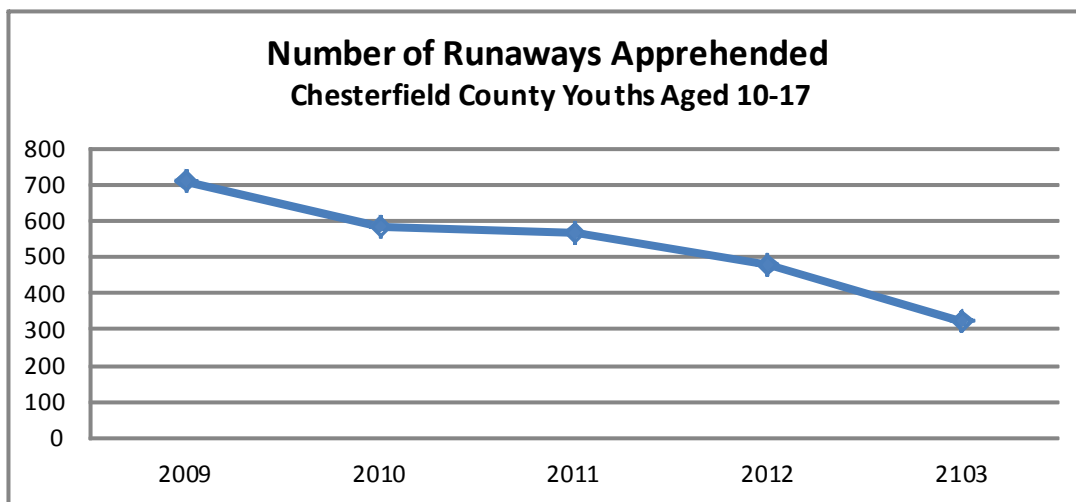
Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police



Number of Runaways Apprehended Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Runaways Apprehended Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	709	584	569	481	326

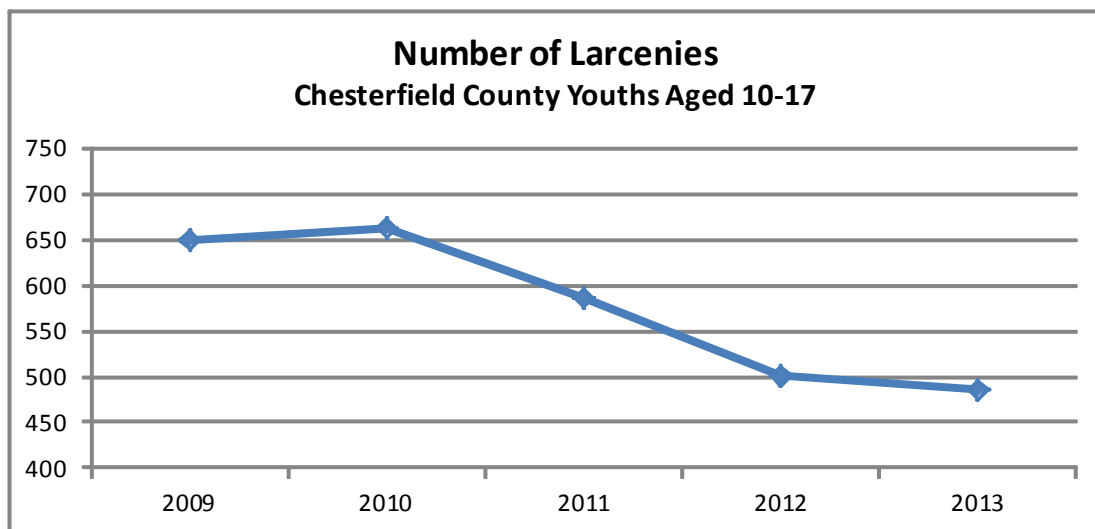
Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police



Number of Larcenies Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Larcenies Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	649	662	585	501	486

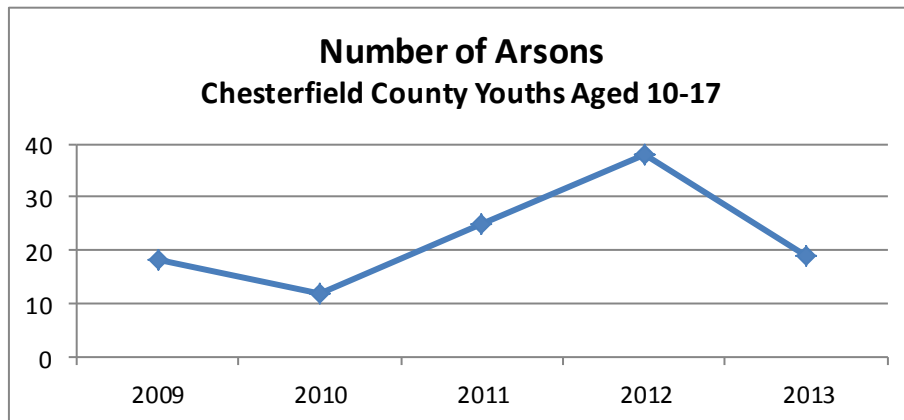
Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police



Number of Arsons Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Arsons Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	18	12	25	38	19

Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police

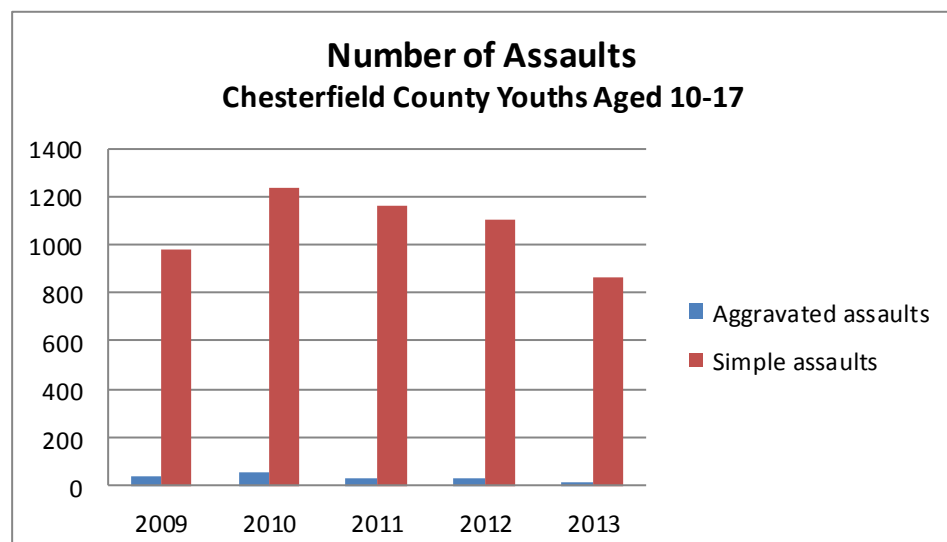


Number of Assaults Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Assaults Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aggravated assaults	42	51	30	30	16
Simple assaults	980	1236	1158	1105	867

Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police

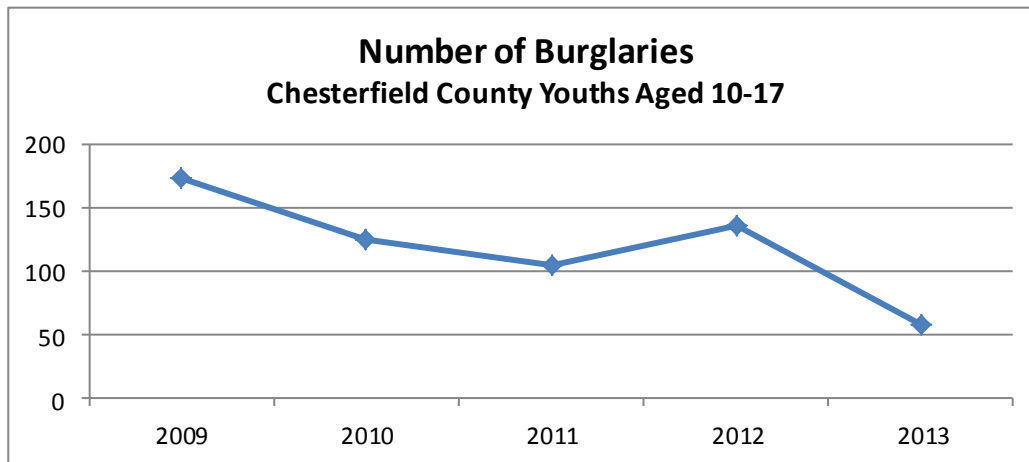
Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon. Simple assault does not result in serious injury.



Number of Burglaries Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Burglaries Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	173	124	105	135	58

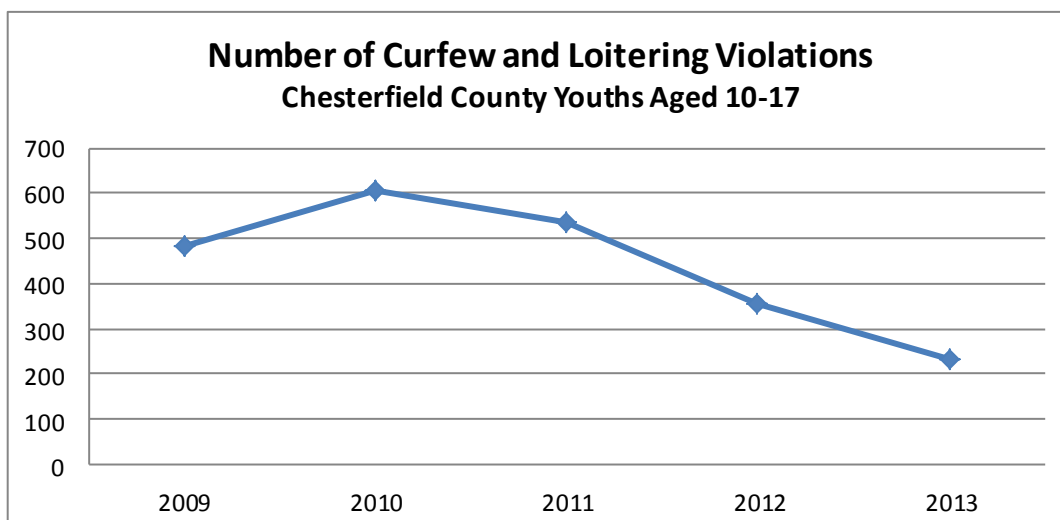
Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police



Number of Curfew and Loitering Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Curfew and Loitering Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	482	605	537	355	231

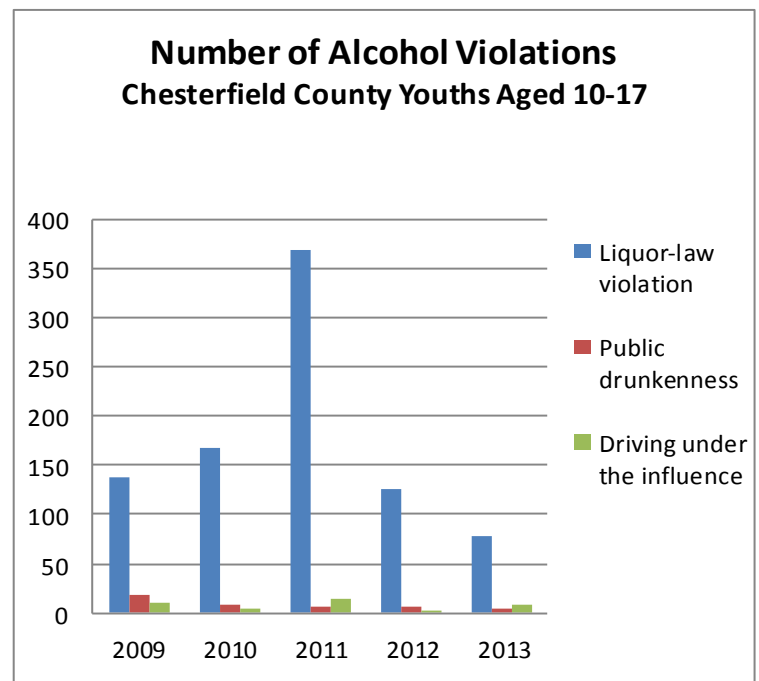
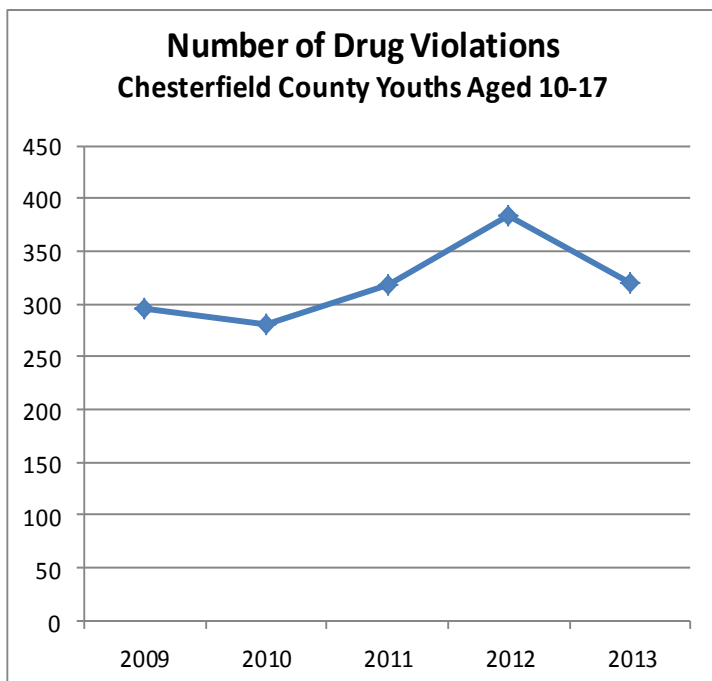
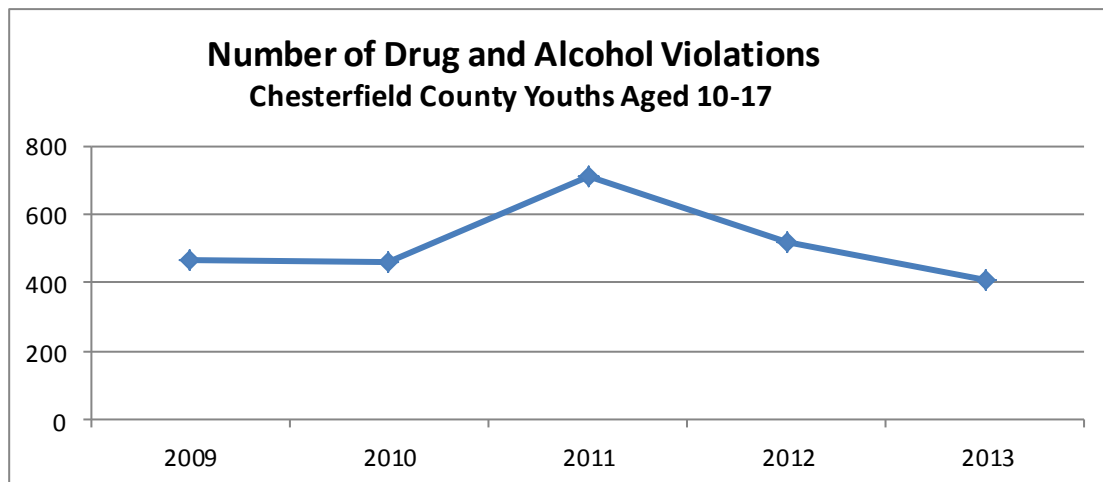
Source: [Crime in Virginia Report](#) – Virginia State Police



Number of Drug and Alcohol Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Drug and Alcohol Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Drug/narcotic offenses	296	280	319	383	320
Liquor-law violation	138	168	369	126	77
Public drunkenness	19	9	7	6	4
Driving under the influence	10	5	14	3	8
Total	463	462	709	518	409

Source: [Crime In Virginia Report](#)



Number of Murders Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

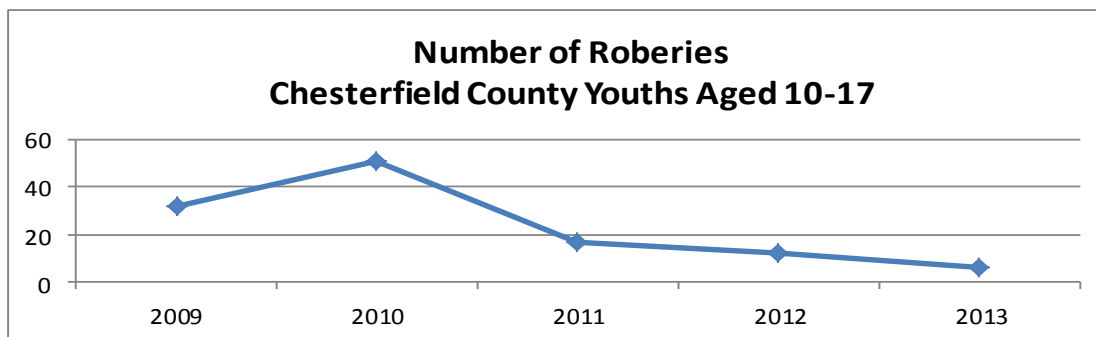
Number of Murders Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1	2	0	0	0

Source: [Crime In Virginia Report](#)

Number of Robberies Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Robberies Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	32	51	17	12	6

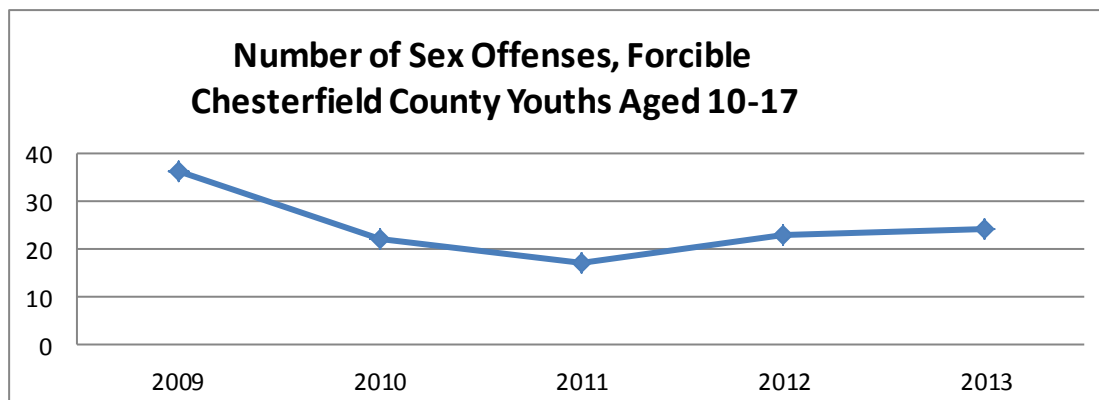
Source: [Crime In Virginia Report](#)



Number of Sex Offenses, Forcible Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Sex Offenses, Forcible Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	36	22	17	23	24

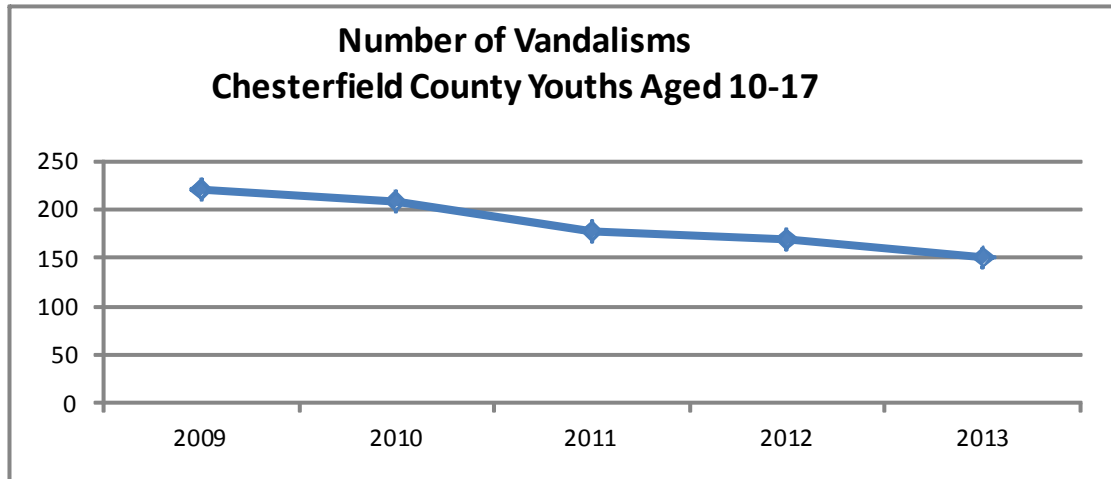
Source: [Crime In Virginia Report](#)



Number of Vandalisms Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Vandalisms Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	222	208	178	170	151

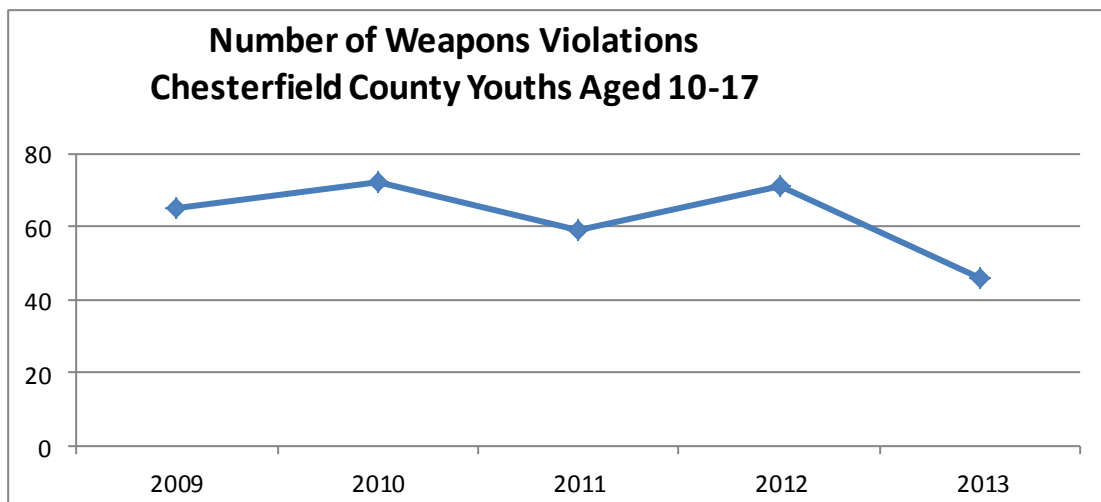
Source: [Crime In Virginia Report](#)



Number of Weapons-Law Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17

Number of Weapons-Law Violations Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-17					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	65	72	59	71	46

Source: [Crime In Virginia Report](#)



Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home

The Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home primarily serves youths from Chesterfield County and Colonial Heights. Funded capacity is 60 beds. Admissions consist of the following: 74 percent are male; 70 percent are 17-year-olds ; 48 percent are black and 46 percent are white. Assault is the most common serious detaining offense, which accounts for 19 percent of admissions.

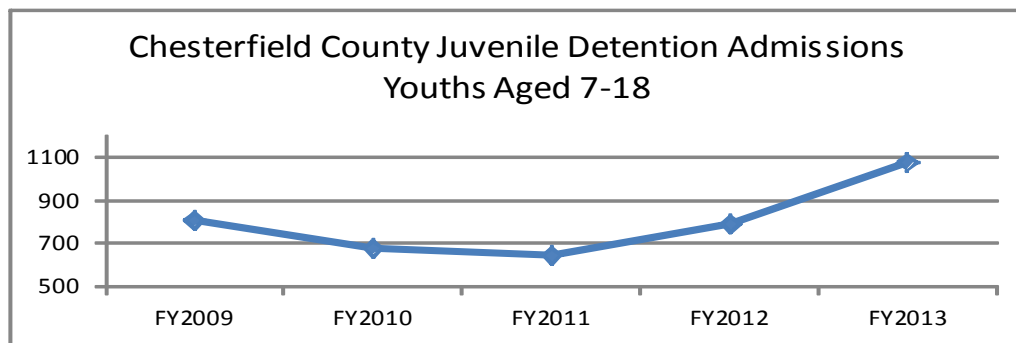
Chesterfield County began assisting Richmond on April 2012 after the temporary closing of their juvenile detention facility. Richmond youths accounted for 452 admissions during fiscal year 2013.

Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home Admissions Youths Aged 7-18

Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home Admissions Youths Aged 7-18*					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Total	810	674	641	795	1073**

*Juveniles aged 10-17 were eligible for admissions until 2011, when it expanded to those aged 7-18.

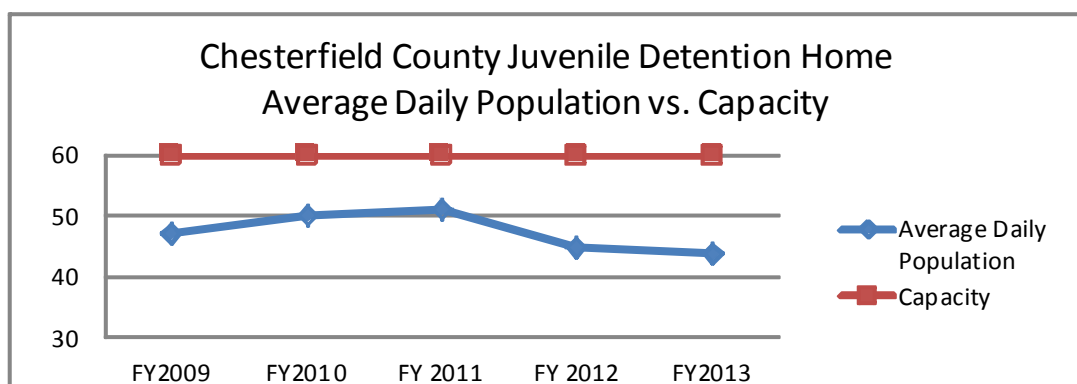
Source: Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home



Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home Average Daily Population Youths Aged 7-18

Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home Average Daily Population Youths Aged 7-18					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013
Average Daily Population	47	50	51	45	44

Source: Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home



Family Violence and Conflict

Some children live in homes in which a parent is being abused by a spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. The number of domestic-related calls received by the Chesterfield County Police Department decreased almost 43 percent between 2007 and 2009. There was a slight increase in calls in 2010 and a significant decline in 2011.

The 12th District Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court hears all domestic-relation cases for Chesterfield County and Colonial Heights. There was a 20 percent decrease in cases heard by the court between 2011 and 2012.

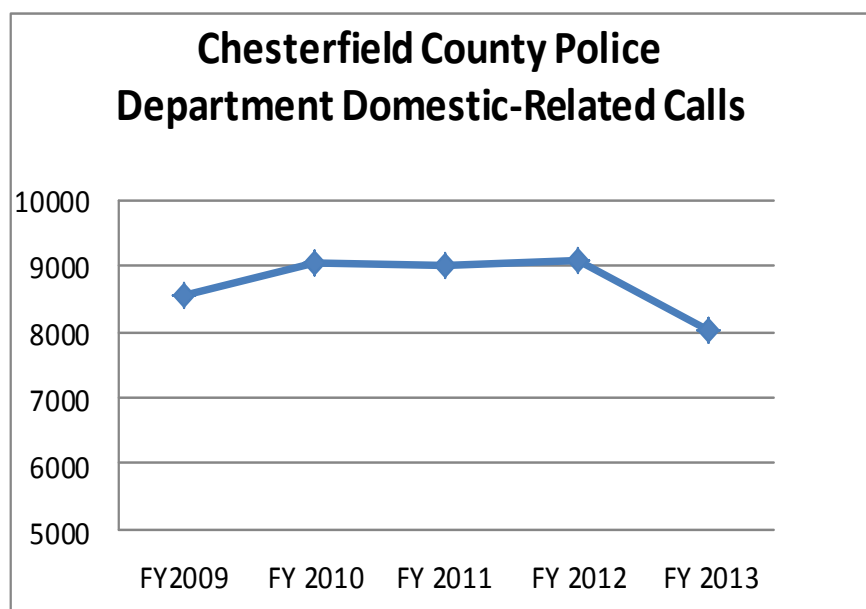
Children may be removed from their homes and separated from their families for a variety of reasons, including abuse or neglect. They may be placed in foster care or in other settings on a long- or short-term basis due to emotional, behavioral or educational problems.

There was a 50 percent decline in the average number of children in foster care between fiscal years 2009 and 2013 and a 65 percent decline in the number of children in residential treatment from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2012.

Chesterfield County Police Department Number of Domestic-Related Calls

Chesterfield County Police Department Number of Domestic-Related Calls					
	FY2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total	8550	9048	9011	9065	8023

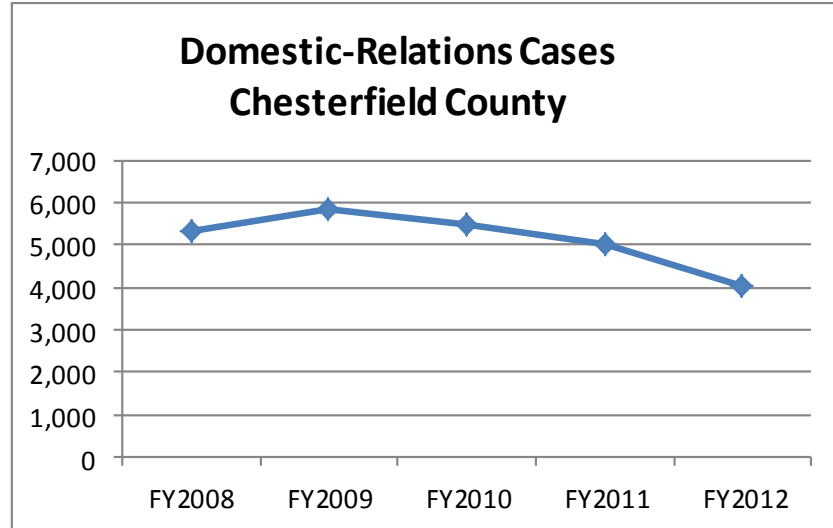
Source: Chesterfield County Police Department



Domestic-Relations Cases for Chesterfield County and Colonial Heights

Domestic-Relations Cases for Chesterfield County and Colonial Heights					
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Total	5,342	5,832	5,498	5,043	4,032

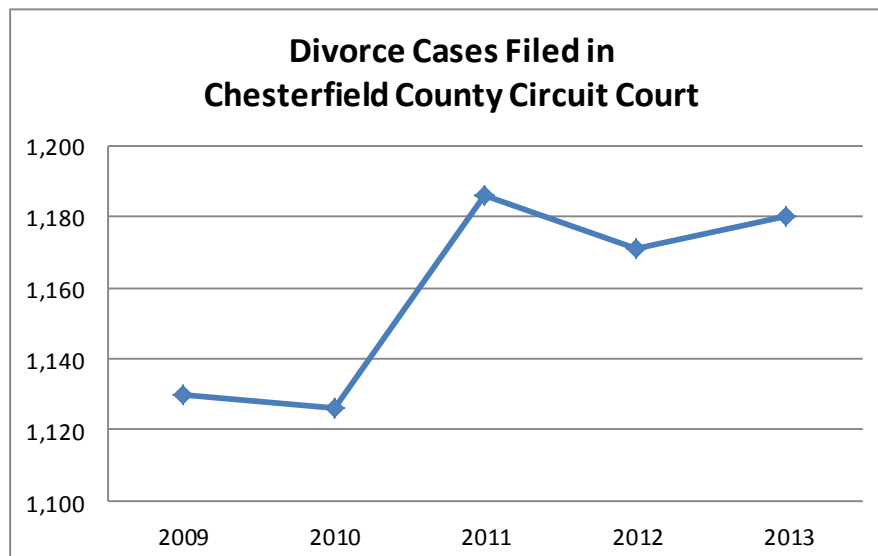
Source: 12th District Juvenile and Domestic Court Services Unit



Divorce Cases Filed in Chesterfield County Circuit Court

Divorce Cases Filed in Chesterfield County Circuit Court					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1,130	1,126	1,186	1,171	1,180

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Circuit Court Caseload Reporting System



Child Abuse and Neglect in Chesterfield County

The Virginia Department of Social Services uses a Differential Response System in Child Protective Services for handling valid complaints of child abuse and neglect. The new system separates complaints into two categories: complaints that are investigated (a disposition of founded or unfounded is made); and complaints that receive a family assessment (no disposition is made).

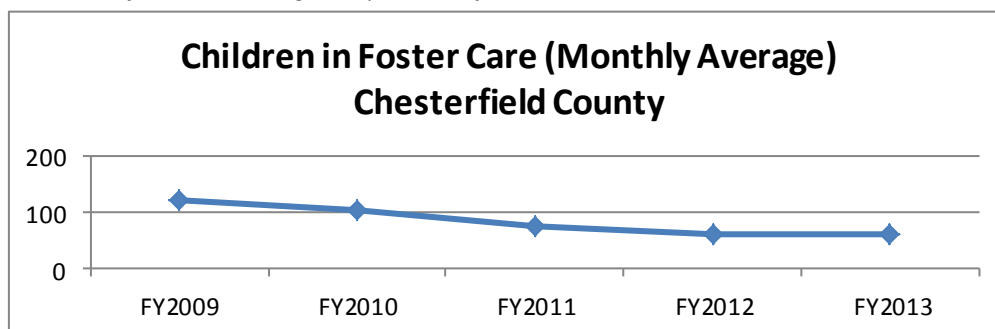
Child Abuse and Neglect Chesterfield County					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Number of complaints assigned to investigation or family assessment	919	867	749	682	656
Number of founded investigations	5	48	54	62	64
Number of unfounded investigations	50	88	64	70	58
Number of family assessments	514	708	622	547	524
Number of child fatalities from abuse/neglect	1	2	1	1	2

Source: [Virginia Department of Social Services](#)

Children in Foster Care Chesterfield County

Children in Foster Care (Monthly Average) Chesterfield County					
	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Total	121	104	73	60	61

Source: Chesterfield-Colonial Heights Department of Social Services



Interagency Services

Interagency Services provides oversight to the state and local Comprehensive Services Act funds by administering and monitoring services for youths with serious emotional or behavioral problems, including children in foster care and youths needing special-education services beyond the scope of the school system. This includes group homes and residential placements.

Interagency Services					
	FY 2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Total clients served by Interagency Services	320	300	255	262	251
Clients in residential treatment facilities	120	70	35	44	42

Source: Chesterfield County Interagency Services



Providing a FIRST CHOICE community through excellence in public service

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